The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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I WONDER.

If I this night, at set of sun,
Should find my race was nearly run,
Would I have earned the glad "Well done?"—
I wonder.

Would I look back at dear ones here?
Would I go onward without fear?
Would there be time for any tear?—
I wonder.

Would it then be so strangely sweet,
Where loved ones wait their own to greet,
That life would pass with winged feet?—
I wonder.

Would all the countless trials sore
Perplex me never, never more?
Would heartaches, failures, all be o'er?—
I wonder.

He says, "Unto the weary rest,"
Unto the friendless home so blest;
And so to him I leave the rest—
No wonder.

—*Boston Transcript.*

TWO DOZEN BUTTONS.

Betty sighed. Now, why she should have sighed at this particular moment no one on earth could tell. And it was all the more exasperating because John had just generously put into her little shapely hand a brand new ten-dollar bill. And here began the trouble.

"What's the matter?" he said, his face falling at the faint sound and his mouth clapping together in what those who knew him but little called an obstinate pucker. Now what is it?"

Betty, who had just begun to change the sigh into a merry little laugh rippling all over the corners of the red lips stopped suddenly, tossed her head, and, with a small jerk no way conciliatory sent out the words:

"You needn't insinuate, John, that I am always troublesome."

"I didn't insinuate—who's talking of insinuating?" cried he, thoroughly incensed at the very idea, and backing away a few steps, he glared down from a tremendous height, in extreme irritation. "It's yourself who is forever insinuating and all that, and then for you to put it on me—it's really abominable."

The voice was harsh, and the eyes that looked down into hers was not pleasant to behold.

"And if you think, John Peabody, that I'll stand and have such things said to me, you miss your guess—that's all!" cried Betty, with two big red spots coming in her cheeks, as she tried to draw her little erect figure to its utmost dimensions. "Forever insinuating! I guess you wouldn't have said that before I married you. Oh, now you can, of course'"

"Didn't you say it first, I'd like to know?" cried John, in great excitement, drawing nearer the small creature he called "wife," who was gazing at him with blazing eyes of indignation; "I can't endure everything!"

"And if you bear more than I do," cried Betty, wholly beyond control now, "why, then, I'll give up," and she gave a bitter little laugh and tossed her head again.

And here they were in the midst of a quarrel. These two who, but a year before, had promised to love and protect and help each other through life.

"Now," said John, and he brought his hand down with such a bang on the table before him him that Betty nearly skipped out of her little shoe—only she controlled the start, for she would have died before she had let John see it, "we will have no more of this nonsense!"

His face was very pale and the lines around the mouth so drawn that it would have gone to any one's heart to have seen their expression.

"I don't know how you will change it or help it," said Betty lightly, to hide her dismay at the turn affairs had taken, I'm sure! and she pushed back the light, waving hair from her forehead with a saucy, indifferent gesture.

That hair that John always smoothed when he petted her, tired or disheartened, and called her "child." Her gesture struck to his heart as he glanced at her sunny locks, and the cool, indifferent face underneath, and before he knew it he was saying:

"There is no help for it now, I suppose."

"Oh, yes, there is," said Betty, still in that cool, calm way that ought not to have deceived him. But men know so little of women's hearts, although they may live with them for years in closest friendship. "You need not try to endure it, John Peabody, if you don't want to. I'm sure I don't care!"

"What do you mean?"

Her husband grasped her arms and compelled the merry brown eyes to look up to him.

"I can go back to mother's," said Betty, provokingly. "She wants me any day, and then you can live quietly and to suit yourself, and it will be better all around."

Instead of bringing out a violent protestation of fond affection and remorse, which she fully expected, John drew himself up, looked at her fixedly for a long, long minute, then dropped her arm, and with white lips said slowly:

"Yes, it may be better as you say, better all around. You know best;" and was gone from the room before she could recover from her astonishment enough to utter a sound.

With a wild cry Betty rushed across the room, first tossing the ten dollar bill savagely as far as she could throw it, and flinging herself on the comfortable old sofa, broke into a flood of bitter tears—the first she had shed during her married life.

"How could he have done it! Oh what have I said? Oh, John, John!"

The bird twittered in his little cage over in the window among the plants. Betty remembered like a flash how John and she had filled the seed-cup that very morning; how he had laughed when she tried to put it in between the bars, and when she couldn't reach without getting upon a chair he took her in his great arms and held her up, just like a child, that she might fix it to suit herself.

And the "bits" he had said in his tender way, they had gone down to the depths of her foolish little heart, sending her about her work singing for very gladness of spirit. And now!

Betty stuffed her fingers hard into her rose ears to shut out the bird's chirping.

"If he only knew why I sighed," she moaned. "Oh, my husband! Birthdays—nothing will make any difference now. Oh, why can't I die?"

How long she stayed there, crouched down on the old sofa, she never knew. Over and over the dreadful scene she went, realizing its worst features each time in despair, until a voice out in the kitchen said: "Betty!" and heavy footfalls proclaimed that some one was on the point of breaking in upon her uninvited.

Betty sprang up, choking back her sobs, and tried with all her might to compose herself and remove all traces of her trouble.

The visitor was the worst possible one she could have under the circumstance. Crowding herself on terms of the closest intimacy with the pretty bride, who with her husband, had moved into the village a twelve-month previous, Miss Elvira Simmons had made the very most of her opportunities, and by dint of making great parade over helping her in some domestic work such as house-cleaning, dress-making and the like, the maiden lady had managed to ply her other vocation, that of news-gatherer at one and the same time, pretty effectually.

She always called her by the first name, though Betty resented it: and she made a great handle of her friendship on every occasion, making John rage violently and vow a thousand times the "old maid" should walk.

But she never had—and now, scenting dimly, like a carion after its own prey, that trouble might come to the pretty little white house, the make-mischief had come to do her work; if devastation had not already commenced.

"Been crying!" she said, more plainly than politely, sinking down into the pretty chintz-covered rocking-chair with an energy that showed that she meant to stay, and made the chair creak fearfully.

"Only folks do say that you and your husband don't live happy—but la! I wouldn't mind—I know tain't your fault."

Betty's heart stood still. Had it come to this? John and she not live happy! To be sure they didn't, as she remembered with a pang the dreadful scene of words and hot tempers; but had it gotten around so soon—a story in everybody's mouth?

With all her distress of mind she was saved from opening her mouth. So Miss Simmons, failing in that was forced to go on.

"An' I tell folks so," she said, rocking herself back and forth to witness the effect of her words, "when they git to talkin'; so you can't blame me if things don't go easy for you, I'm sure!"

"You tell folks?" repeated Betty, vaguely, and standing quite still. "What? I don't understand."

"Why, that the blame is all his'n," cried the old maid, exasperated at her strange mood and her dullness. "I say says I, why there couldn't no one live with him, let alone that pretty wife he's got. That's what I say, Betty. And then I tell 'em what a queer man he is, how cross, an—"

"And you dare to tell people such things of my husband?" cried Betty, drawing herself up to her extremest height, and towering so over the old woman in the chair that she jumped in confusion at the storm she had raised, and stared blindly into the blazing eyes and face rosy with righteous indignation—her only thought was how to get away from the storm she had raised but could not stop. But she was forced to stay, for Betty stood just in front of the chair and blocked up the way, so she slunk bask into the smallest corner of it and took it as best she could. "My husband!" cried Betty, dwelling with pride on the pronoun—at least, if they were to part, she would say it over lovingly as much as she could till the last moment; and then, when the time did come, why, people should know that it was John's fault—"the best, the kindest, the noblest husband that ever was given to a woman. I've made him more trouble than you can guess; my hot temper has vexed him—I've been cross, and impatient and—"

"Hold!" cried a voice, "you're talking against my wife!" and in a moment big John Peabody rushed through the door, grasped the little woman in his arms and folded her to his heart, right before old maid and all.

"Oh!" said Miss Simmons, sitting up straight and setting her spectacles more firmly.

"And now that you've learned all that you can," said John, turning around to her, still holding Betty, "why—you may go."

The chair was vacant. A dissolving view through the door was all that was to be seen of the gossip, who started up the road hurriedly, leaving peace behind.

"Betty," said John, some half hour afterward, "what was the sigh for? I don't care now, but I did think, dear, and it cut me to the heart, how you might have married richer. I longed to put ten times ten into your hand, Betty, and it galled me because I couldn't."

Betty smiled and twisted away from his grasp. Running into the bedroom she presently returned, still smiling, with a bundle rolled up in a clean towel. This she put on her husband's knee, who stared at her wonderingly.

"I didn't mean," she said, unpinning the bundle, "to get it out now, but I shall have to. Why, John, day after to-morrow is your birthday."

"So 'tis," said John. "Gracious! has it come around so soon?"

"And you, dear boy," said Betty, shaking out before his eye a pretty, brown affair, all edged with silk of the bluest shade, that presently assumed the proportions of a dressing gown; "this is to be your present. But you must be dreadfully surprised, John, when you get it, for oh, I didn't want you to know it!"

John made an answer he thought best. When he spoke again he said, perplexed, while a small pucker of bewilderment settled between his eyes:

"But I don't see, Betty, what this thing," laying one finger on the gown, "had to do with the sigh."

"That," said Betty, and then she broke into a merry laugh, that got so mixed up with the dimples and the dancing brown eyes that for a moment she couldn't finish. "Oh, John, I was worrying so over those buttons. They wern't good, but they were the best I could do then. And I'd only bought 'em yesterday. Two whole dozen. And you put that $10 bill in my hand, I didn't hardly know it, but I suppose I did give one little bit of a sigh, for I was so provoked that I had not waited buying them until to-day."

John caught up the little woman, dressing gown and all. I don't think they have ever quarreled since—at least I have never heard of it.

Proud to Call Himself a United States Farmer.

Senator Williams, of Kentucky, is proud to call himself a farmer, and he thinks there is no higher, honorable calling. He is a stanch friend of the agriculturists, and during his term has done vigorous battle for every measure that has come before the Senate for their benefit or relief. He says: "After all, give me the country raised boy. The boy who runs barefooted and stubs the nails off his toes and gets stone bruises on his heels grows up in the simple, unaffected ways of life which make him the better man."—*Washington Star.*

REMEDIES FOR INSOMNIA.

ADVICE FOR SUFFERERS FROM SLEEPLESSNESS.

Hair Pillows to be Preferred to Feathers.—Various Methods of Cooling the Brain.

When I was a student, says a writer in the New York *Sun*, I suffered much from sleeplessness, and, after trying many remedies, I hit upon this one: I discarded my feather pillow for one of hair. The effect was wonderful. I slept soundly the whole of the first night, and have never since except when feverish, been so wakeful as I usually was before. Although feathers are excellent for preventing the dispersion of the heat of the body, so much fault has been found with feather beds that they have quite generally gone out of use, and it is strange that feather pillows have not been sent after them. Feathers in pillows are open to the same objections as feathers in beds, and even their chief virtue, that of keeping up a high temperature, is a defect in a pillow; certainly when one-half of the head is kept at blood heat by being buried in feathers and the other half is exposed to the air, both halves cannot be at the most favorable temperature. A hair pillow does not get warmed up to an uncomfortable degree, because it rapidly conducts away the heat imparted to it by the head. Since hair pillows are not yet in common use, it might be supposed that a person accustomed to the use of one would either have to take it with him every time he was to be away from home for a few nights, or suffer considerable inconvenience. But fortunately hair bosters are more common, and if the pillow is thrown aside the bolster will raise the head probably as high as is good for the sleeper. If a hair bolster is lacking, the end of the mattress may be raised high enough to make a comfortable head rest by putting the pillow under it.

According to most, but not all, medical writers, wakefulness and mental activity depend on the circulation of a large quantity of blood through the brain, and the flow of blood must be lessened before sleep can come on. I have obtained special benefit from drawing the blood to the muscles by means of a brisk walk or a quarter to half an hour's vigorous performance of light gymnastics just before going to bed. The majority of cases of sleeplessness occur among persons who use their muscles but little, and for very many taking more exercise is the best remedy. Sleep can sometimes be brought on by simply warming the body, especially the feet; the drowsiness caused by sitting in a warm room is an instance. The blood may be drawn to the skin by a cold shower or sponge bath, followed by rubbing with a coarse towel. Getting out of bed for a few minutes when the air is cool will often bring relief. I have lain awake half the night and then, after being up long enough to mix and drink a lemonade, have fallen asleep at once on going back to bed. Perhaps the lemonade should have part of the credit. On hot summer nights a cold bath will reduce the bodily temperature so as to admit of sleep. If the skin is not wiped quite dry, the evaporating moisture will increase the cooling effect. A light lunch just before going to bed relieves the brain by drawing the blood to the stomach, and, the inclination to dose after a meal is explainable in this way. Diminishing the cerebral circulation by compression of the carotid arteries is advised by some physicians. Lying on the back with a doubled pillow placed against the back of the neck so as to tip the head forward will effect this, and Dr. J. L. Corning has invented an instrument in the form of a collar for the same purpose.

In view of what has been said about circulation of the blood, coldness of the feet is a natural accompaniment of sleeplessness, and one means of cure may be made to serve both ends. Bathing the feet in hot water is such a means, but after a few hours a reaction is liable to set in, which will send the blood from the feet to the head and cause the sleeper to awake. It is better to take advantage of the reaction which follows a cold foot-bath with vigorous rubbing of the feet, both in the water and with the towel. The stimulus thus given to the circulation in the feet will be more permanent. I have found walking just before bedtime beneficial, and when I do not wish to go outdoors I raise myself sharply on my toes to the full stretch fifty or more times. A paragraph has recently been in circulation to the effect that a continuous low noise favors sleep; the sound of water dropping on a brass pan has been prescribed by a physician with good effect. The explanation seems to be that a simple monotonous impression quiets the brain by occupying it to the exclusion of more varied and interesting, and therefore stimulating, impressions. On the same principle are the devices of counting forward or backward, imagining sheep jumping one by one through a gap, etc.; but they are open to the objection of causing one portion of the brain to be exerted in order to control the rest of it.

If the hygienic measures which have been described fail to induce sleep, probably some form of disease stands in the way, and a physician should be employed to discover and remove it. Soporific drugs should be regarded as a last resort, for, unless skilfully used, they produce a stupor rather than a refreshing sleep. Do not take a narcotic or nostrum at random because somebody says it is good to make you sleep; one narcotic is injurious where another is beneficial, and the chances are that you will choose one which will do you more harm than good.

The Bone Industry.

The bone industry of the country is an important one. The four feet of an ordinary ox will make a pint of neatsfoot oil. Not a bone of any animal is thrown away. Many cattle shin bones are shipped to Europe for the making of knife handles, where they bring $10 per ton. The thigh bones are the most valuable, being worth $80 per ton for cutting into tooth brush handles. The foreleg bones are worth $30 per ton, and are made into collar buttons, parasol handles and jewelry, though sheep's legs are the staple for parasol handles. The water in which the bones are boiled is reduced to glue, the dust which comes from sawing the bones is fed to cattle and poultry, and all bones that cannot be used as noted, or for bone black, used in refining the sugar we eat, are turned into fertilizers and made to help enrich the soil. As regards waste, it is the story of the pig. Nothing is lost except the squeal.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Until rink floors are padded rinks will not be popular with fat men.

Expert Counterfeiting.

United States Detective Bauer explained to a Louisville *Post* reporter the process of Martin Ogle, a noted counterfeiter recently convicted at Memphis. Ogle had procured a genuine ten-dollar bill and split this in halves, this being in itself a remarkable operation. The two sheets thus made were so thin that they were transparent. He made a plate of copper and brass, a little larger than the bill, and spread one of the sheets on top of it. With a steel tracing pencil of his own manufacture he engraved through the sheets its exact counterpart on the plate. The other half was engraved on a different plate in a similar manner, and then he was ready for printing his spurious money. This method of workmanship looks very simple, but it is the first time it has been done by a counterfeiter, as it is almost impossible to split the bill.

The method always before used is as follows: The workman took, say a $10 bill, and spread over it a piece of transparent gelatine paper, and traced the figures of the former on the latter. The metal plate was next put in use, and was coated with a solution of shellac. On this the gelatine paper was pasted, and, when torn off, it left on the shellac the outline of its figures. By following these in the solution they were also traced in delicate lines on the plate. The shellac then being washed off the latter they could be cut to the right depth, and the counterfeiter was ready for his work. Ogle's method obviated these three or four methods, and rendered the engraving on the plate far more accurate, as the correctness of the lines was necessarily lost through so many transfers.

This man thus accomplished a piece of work alone and unaided, with tools of his own manufacture, when the national government paid $100,000 for a steam machine to do the same thing. Detective Bauer showed Ogle's tools, which were fitted to rough wooden handles, but possessed points as sharp as steel. He also displayed the genuine bill split in two sheets, and perfectly transparent. He had on a table several packages of bills of Ogle's manufacture, amounting in all to $50,000, in tens and twenties. They were all on the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, but the new plates were intended for the Queen City Bank.

"Ogle," said Detective Bauer, "is the first man who has issued any spurious money during the last six years, and he has shown an almost unexampled skill and astuteness. His brother, who has been returned to the Pennsylvania penitentiary, knew nothing about this workmanship, but was merely a kind of head servant to Martin. The latter did all his work on a flatboat, and scattered the money chiefly at river points. He turned over to me in all $180,000 of about the best counterfeiting I ever saw."

Electric Light and the Eyes.

Medical journals have recently had something to say concerning the effect of electric lights upon the eyes, and have agreed that the effect is very injurious—much more so, in fact, than people have any idea of, because many persons afflicted with defective vision or an eye trouble attribute it to cold or some other cause, when the blame really rests with the new and popular mode of illumination. A *Tribune* reporter asked Dr. Samuel J. Jones, the well-known oculist, if he thought the electric lights made his business any better, and the reply was: "I'll not say anything about my business, but I will say that I would not work in or occupy a room lighted by electricity."

"Why not?"

"Because I think too much of my eyes and am satisfied that the electric light would play the mischief with them."

"How does the new light act upon the eyes?"

"In the first place, it is too brilliant and dazzling, producing too much of a strain on the optics and causing at times an affliction similar to snow blindness. Then it is too unsteady, the flickering movement keeping the iris constantly agitated. In a light room, for instance, the iris is contracted to keep out a superfluity of light, but going to a dark room it immediately begins to expand to get all the light possible, so that in a short time the room appears to have grown lighter and objects become more distinct. It follows, therefore, that a flickering light must keep the iris agitated and ultimately cause inflammation of the retina."

"Can you find any good points about the electric light?"

"There are several. It is a better illuminator than gas, not having the orange ray; it does not consume oxygen and give out noxious gases, and it does not give out any heat—an important consideration in the summer time or in a close room."

"How about the incandescent light?"

"Well, to that I can find no objection, because it has about all the advantages of the ordinary electric light, is not dazzling, and maintains a steady glow."

"Is there no remedy against the ill effects of the ordinary arc light?"

"Yes—keep away from it."

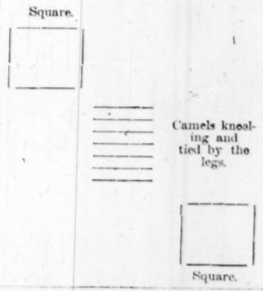
"But if that means keeping away from a job?"

"Well, colored glass will neutralize the light to a certain extent, but that would be like wearing kid gloves to keep the hands warm when the thermometer is below zero."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Fighting in the Desert.

The manœuvres of the British in the desert preparing for the enemy, are thus described by Cameron:

"Continually does the column halt, dismount and prepare to meet the enemy, and on these occasions there is always a race between the mounted infantry and guard regiments as to who shall be first in square. The formation finally adopted is this:



"Thus an enemy charging cannot get in among the camels without being enfiladed by one or other face of the squares."

The Spartans have become a race of liars, beggars and thieves.

THE CHAT OF AN EPICURE.

TALK WITH A MAN WHO HAS EATEN EVERYTHING.

Strange and Outlandish Dishes—Sea Eggs for Two—A Kitten Pie—A Feast of Sea Worms.

"I can give you sea-eggs to-day, sir," said a waiter to my friend as we seated ourselves in an up-town cafe, writes a New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*.

"Good," was the reply, "and let it be for two."

"Land eggs are well enough for me," I suggested, knowing the somewhat remarkable taste of my comrade.

"If you have never eaten sea-eggs," he protested, "you should not allow another day to pass over your head; it's a positive sin to neglect the offerings of nature. Ah, here they are," and the waiter placed upon the table a silver dish mounted upon a spirit-lamp that, uncovered, displayed four oval sea-eggs, or echini, deprived of their spines and polished white, the oval balls upon which the spines worked shining like silver, and at the top of the five eye-plates, with the little madreporic sieve, had been removed, forming a small chimney, like the crater of a volcano, out of which rose mysterious fumes of the sea-egg.

"Where did you contract this habit?" I asked, as he took one of the eggs in his left hand and disemboweled it with a gold-plated spoon.

"Contract it?" was the reply; "why, love for such things is inborn in the soul of every man of taste. The sea-egg is an inheritance from the Greeks and Romans—our ancestors. It was their choicest dish. The species most in demand are the sea melon of Corsica or Echinus melo. In Naples they much esteem Echinus lividus, while at the French ports many eat the esculentus and granulasus. In point of fact," said my friend, "while we have advanced in the arts and sciences we have retrograded in 'gastronomy.' The majority of people will reject a dish because the original animal is disagreeable. Now, this is manifestly foolish. If you follow it out, why not reject the baked potato that grows in the ground and is often served surrounded with a goodly amount of the original earth and bone dust that contributed to its growth."

"Now, take snakes. Some of the large boas that I have eaten in South America are simply delicious, and their flesh is always in demand. It is clear, white and firm, just like that of a turkey, and why should you object simply because it is a snake? You esteem the turtle, that is as much a reptile, and yet the snake is to be neglected, and, indeed, some go so far as to refuse eels because they resemble snakes. The lamprey eel is one of the finest edible fishes we have, yet only on the Connecticut and in a few towns are they eaten. In olden times thousands of dollars were paid for them by the epicures of the day. To show you that I am right I served a dish of potted striped snakes at a dinner last summer and every man at the table wanted to know how it was done. One fellow offered my cook $50, but it's a state secret so far. But let me tell you that boned snake and frog, pressed with alternate layers of hare, and served cold with guava, will surprise you. I take the ground that all things that taste well and are good for us should be eaten. There is nothing more delicious than a caviare of the great mygale's eggs of South America, and indeed the natives informed me that the species were not bad themselves, and why should they be when they are so closely related to the crabs? They have a curious way of catching big spiders on the Amazon. They are huge fellows, sometimes six inches across, with great hairy bodies and legs, and, like some crabs, they live in holes in the sand, and often dart out and bite the feet of horses or mules as they are passing along, and if it don't kill the animal the hoof comes off. So when the natives want the spiders they jar the ground near the nest, then drop a piece of wood or stone in, suspended from a string; this is seized in a rage by the spider, that is jerked out and killed before it knows where it is. I suppose I have tried fifty kinds of insects as food, and some are delicious.

"In Mexico I have eaten the honey ant, one that gorges itself until its abdomen looks like an amber globe, so distended is it with honey. They are served in this way for dessert and are very fine. In the Northwest I have been entertained by the Indians with dried earth worms, not at all bad when you acquire the taste for them. The Indians of some tribes collect thousands and dry them for winter use, and in many countries worms are esteemed. In some of the Pacific islands a sea worm is eaten, and when it first appears is collected and sent to the king with much ceremony, and great feasts are held during the time. In some parts of Africa a sort of May fly is collected and made into a very nice bread. At certain seasons they appear in such vast numbers that they are swept up by the bushel, and when flying the air is completely filled with them, so that it seems to be snowing.

"Did you ever eat a dragon fly? No? Then you have missed a treat. In the south of Africa they are caught on lime twigs that are held aloft by the natives. Great fellows, six inches long, are sold at the markets as a luxury, and when cooked in white wine are very fine indeed. The common grasshopper, or locust, as some call him, is eaten in North Africa, and locusts and wild honey are, I believe, recommended in the Bible. Some people insist that flies indirectly give a flavor to cheese, but I draw the line there. I can't go it. Now, coming back to meats, the common cat, when in good condition, is fine eating. It's only a matter of prejudice, and I will prove it. I consider myself a good judge of living and game, and once was invited to a breakfast where there was a game pie, supposed to be hare. In fact, everybody thought it was hare, and wouldn't ask what it was for fear of being considered behind the time. It struck me as being something very fine, and I determined to have it, so I went to the host, who was a friend of mine, and said: 'Bob, I must have the rules for that pie.' He didn't want to let it go, but, as he said he was indebted to me for a new way to cook crow, so he told me in confidence.

"It was a kitten pie. For certain reasons I kept it to myself at the time, but I stick to it yet, it was fine. Every hunter knows that puma is a royal dish—and the puma is nothing but a big cat. In fact, all these animals are good eating.

"And speaking of tough things reminds me of a dinner we had in Troy some years ago. I belonged to the Epicurean club there, and we had a man for cook that was king of his art, and had orders to put on every new dish he could get. So this night—we met every Saturday—we had some guests. One was from the Beefsteak club, of London, and when we sat down they brought in a platter with a steak on it about three feet long and two wide, and about an inch and three-quarters thick. And the odor! Ye gods and little fishes, but it was rapturous! Tom Haddon was carver, and after trying it he sent out for a knife that looked like a razor, and at last got it cut up. And that was the last of it. There wasn't a knife or a pair of jaws there that could cut into it, and there we were, like the fellow bound to the rock, surrounded by water, but dying of thirst. I tried it, but the piece bounded from one jaw to another, like a rubber ball, so that I gave it up, but the flavor was sublime—in fact, it was all flavor. At last we called in Joe, the cook, and asked him what it was. And what do you think?" I gave it up. "Well, it was rhinoceros. It seems that some circus was going over the bridge and the rhinoceros had fallen through and broken his leg, and so they had to shoot it, and so Joe got the steak. It was good, but tough. We despise horse meat; but look at Paris. The poorer people are glad to get it, but here our poor class are only satisfied with the very best. And so it goes. Come and see me next week, Monday," concluded my friend, "and you shall taste some of the famous blind fish of the Mammoth cave and some of the blind catfish from the underground Conestuga."

A Midnight Duel.

An old ex-Confederate soldier describes in the Athens (Ga.) *Banner* a duel which took place between two young soldiers—one from Georgia and the other from Mississippi. The duel was caused by the rivalry of the two soldiers for the smiles of a village belle at a dance. The narrator says: "The Georgian seemed to have the lead on the Mississippian, and when the dancers were called to take their places he led the belle of the valley to a place in the set. At this point the Mississippian was seen to approach the couple and heard to claim the lady's hand for the dance. An altercation ensued, but both were cool, brave soldiers—two of the best shots in the army—who did not believe in a war of words. So it was ended by the Georgian dancing with the lady, and the significant remark of the Mississippian that 'I will see you after this set.'

"When the dance was over the Georgian was seen to seek the Mississippian, and together they each called a friend from the crowd and departed. When outside both claimed that an insult had been passed, which could only be wiped out in the blood of the other, and that a duel to the death should be arranged at once. A full moon was just appearing above the tops of the surrounding forest, and I tell you this talk of blood in the silence of the night was anything but pleasant. No argument, however, would avail with these men, so it was arranged that the duel should take place on top of the Blue Ridge, near the centre of the road that passes through the gap; that the weapons should be pistols at fifteen paces, and to fire at or between the words 'one, two, three,' firing to continue until one or both were dead.

"The point was reached, the ground measured off, and the men took their positions without a tremor. The moon shed its pale light down on a scene never to be forgotten. A moment or two and the silence was broken by the signal: "One, two, three." At the word "one" the report of two pistols rang out on the midnight air, but the principals maintained their respective positions. The Georgian's left arm was seen to drop closer to the side, but the Mississippian was immovable, and still held his pistol to the front. Again a pistol shot was heard, coming from the Georgian, and the Mississippian still held his position but he did not fire. The Georgian protested that he had not come there to murder him, but no answer was returned. The Mississippian's second approached his principal and found him dead, shot through the eye on the first discharge of the weapons. Death it seems had been instantaneous, so much so as not even to disturb his equilibrium. I may forget some things, but the midnight duel on the top of a spur of the Blue Ridge, with its attendant circumstances, is not one of them."

A Slight Mistake.

A reporter was sent to attend the funeral of a prominent gentleman. He arrived at the house, but, finding no signs of the event, concluded he had come too late. So he thought he would take his chances and "write it up on general principles." It so happened, however, that there had been some mistake about the matter. It had occurred in the morning instead of the afternoon, and the clergyman who attended the funeral was married in the afternoon to a widow, to whom he had been long engaged. And this was the kind of notice that was sent after him on his wedding tour: "The Rev. Mr. Thomaston was present at the services held at the house, yesterday afternoon. There is no man so well adapted to these solemn occasions. He impressed every one present with his evident sorrow and pity for the heart-broken widow and her afflicted children. He told them that although they had lost their stay and support, there was one who would still be a father to them. These words seemed to greatly comfort them. Even the bereaved mother could not have failed to be consoled in her grief by the tenderness of the reverend gentleman, who himself betrayed great emotion and could scarcely restrain his tears."

Corea.

The peninsula of Corea is separated from China by the Yellow Sea, and from the insular empire of the Mikado by the Straits of Corea and the Sea of Japan. It is about five hundred miles long and about one hundred and fifty miles broad and in its physical aspects bears a strong resemblance to the kingdom of Italy. It is a highland country, with the prevailing course of its mountain ranges running from north to south. The whole peninsula is subject to greater extremes of heat and cold than alternate in a corresponding latitude in Europe. The valley of Corea may be held to be nothing but great rice-fields, always under water, and where the ox is the only beast of burden. The Corean himself is almost amphibious—all day long he works in the water. Corea is richly furnished with mineral resources—gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal are said to be of frequent occurrence.

There is nothing which helps us to feel that our lives have been worth living so much as the humble but grateful consciousness that we have helped some other soul to fill its destiny.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A Georgia inventor has invented a fireproof cotton bagging, the use of which will very much reduce the insurance rates on cotton. It is called "antiphlogan," and is said to be cheaper than the jute or gunny-bagging now used.

To test the purity of water there has been found no better or simpler way than to fill a clean pint bottle three-fourths full of the water to be tested, and dissolve in the water half a teaspoonful of the purest sugar—loaf or granulated will answer—cork the bottle, and place it in a warm place for two days. If in twenty-four to forty-eight hours the water becomes cloudy or milky it is unfit for domestic use.

It has been proved beyond all doubt that waters which circulate or stand in leaden pipes or vessels not only take up particles of lead through mechanical action due to friction, but attacks the metal because of the affinity of several of their constituents, the result being generally lead carbonate. Minute quantities of lead introduced into the system must rank among the factors of anæmia and defective nutrition in large towns.

The electric light is being used to light bakers' ovens. A great difficulty has always existed among bakers to get a light into their dark ovens, so that the progress of baking might be observed. Two incandescent lamps, driven by a Victoria-Brush machine, are placed inside an oven where the temperature ranges from 400 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit. The oven door contains a sheet of plate glass, through which the whole of the oven is distinctly visible. The baker now never need burn his bread or pastry.

Considering its extent, America is better supplied by the clouds than Europe and Africa. In the tropics of the old world the annual rainfall is about seventy-seven inches, while in tropical South America it is 155 inches. In the eastern United States it is forty to fifty inches; but west of the one hundredth meridian to Sierra Nevada it is mostly twelveto six-teen inches. The annual average of Great Britain is thirty-five inches; that of France twenty to twenty-one inches; but about the Alps it is mostly thirty-five to fifty inches. Farther from the coast, in central Germany and Russia, it is only fifteen to twenty inches. The moistest climate known is in India, at Cherrapongee, where over a small area the yearly fall of rain is more than 610 inches, or about fifty-one feet.

The process of swallowing food in serpents is painfully slow and somewhat peculiar. For how is an animal without limbs or molars to swallow its prey, which is often much larger than its own body? Thus the boa-constrictor seizes the head of its victim with its sharp, recurving teeth, and crushes the body with its overlapping coils, then slightly uncoiling and covering the carcass with a slimy mucus, it thrusts the head into its mouth by main force, the mouth stretching marvelously, the skull being loosely put together. One jaw is then unfixed and the teeth withdrawn, by being pushed forward, when they are again fastened farther back on the animal. The other jaw is then protruded, and then refastened, and thus, by successive movements, the prey is slowly and spirally drawn into the gullet.

The "Tree Puzzle."

The "tree puzzle" that follows is one of the most ingenious trifles of the kind now current:

1. What's the social tree,
2. And the dancing tree,
3. And the tree that is nearest the sea?
4. The dandiest tree,
5. And the kissable tree,
6. And the tree where ships may be?
7. What's the tell-tale tree,
8. And the traitor's tree,
9. And the tree that's the warmest clad?
10. The Languishing tree,
11. The chronologist's tree,
12. And the tree that makes one sad?
13. What's the emulous tree,
14. The industrious tree,
15. And the tree that never will stand still?
16. The unhealthiest tree,
17. The Egyptian plague tree,
18. And the tree neither up nor down hill?
19. The contemptible tree,
20. The most yielding tree,
21. And the tree that bears a curse?
22. The reddish brown tree,
23. The reddish blue tree,
24. And the tree like an Irish nurse?
25. What is the tree,
    That makes each townsman flee?
26. And what round itself doth entwine?
27. What's the housewife's tree,
28. And the fisherman's tree;
29. What by cockneys is turned into wine?
30. What's the tree that got up,
31. And the tree that was lazy,
32. And the tree that guides ships to go forth?
33. The tree that's immortal,
34. The trees that are not,
35. And the tree whose wood faces the north?
36. The tree in a bottle,
37. The tree in a fog,
38. And what each must become ere he's old?
39. The tree of the people,
40. The traveler's tree,
41. And the sad tree when schoolmasters hold?
42. What's the tree that has passed through the fiery heat,
43. That half-given to doctors when ill?
44. The tree that we offer to friends when we meet,
45. And the tree we may use as a quill?
46. What's the tree that in death will benight you,
47. And the tree that your wants will supply?
48. And the tree that to travel invites you,
49. And the tree that forbids you to die?

ANSWERS.

1.	Fear. Tea.	25.	Citron.
2.	Hop.	26.	Woodbine.
3.	Beech.	27.	Broom.
4.	Spruce.	28.	Basswood.
5.	Tulip. Yew.	29.	Vine.
6.	Bay.	30.	Rose.
7.	Peach.	31.	Satinwood. Aloe.
8.	Judas.	32.	Helm.
9.	Fir.	33.	Arbor-vitæ.
10.	Pine.	34.	Dyewoods.
11.	Date.	35.	Southernwood.
12.	Weeping-willow.	36.	Cork.
13.	Ivy.	37.	Smoke-tree. Hazel.
14.	Spindle-tree.	38.	Elder.
15.	Caper.	39.	Poplar.
16.	Sycamore.	40.	Wayfaring-tree.
17.	Locust.	41.	Birch.
18.	Plane.	42.	Ash.
19.	Medlar.	43.	Coffee.
20.	India-rubber. Sago palm.	44.	Palm.
21.	Fig. Damson.	45.	Aspen.
22.	Chestnut.	46.	Deadly nightshade.
23.	Lilac.	47.	Breadfruit.
24.	Honeysuckle.	48.	Orange.
		49.	Olive.

In married life there should be sympathy—companionship. The husband and wife should be true friends and comrades, without a thought of getting the better of each other. They should join hands at the altar with the idea of being made one. There can be no true love where the thought of mystery enters the mind.

John Bright says that in Queen Victoria's reign England has sacrificed $750,000,000 and 68,000 lives in war.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

My tree of life in springtime promised well,
The buds of faith and hope were full and fair;
The blossoms with rich fragrance filled the air,
Making my pathway sweeter where they fell.

The fruit appeared; I watched its growth with care;
Dark clouds of doubt and fear hung o'er my tree;
"Your fruit's in danger," oft was said to me;
That it might live to ripen was my prayer.

In autumn time, my fruitage gathered in,
Perfect it seemed, and to myself I said:
"How poor the fruit when faith and hope are dead!
Mine has escaped the withering blight of sin."

At length the fruit I tasted, and I found,
Forgetting works, I now must bear the pain;
That I had watched and waited long in vain;
What looked so fair was bitter and unsound

If I could live again my past life o'er,
It should be one of earnest work and love;
And He who plants the tree then from above
Would bless the fruit; I should need nothing more.

—*H. C. Hayden.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The sack is an appropriate coat for a rejected lover.—*Hatchet.*

No matter whether bonnets have little birds on them or not, the amount of bill is always the same.

You may find ecstatic joy in the dream of hope, but it takes money to go to market.—*Chicago Ledger.*

"Papa's pants will soon fit brother," is the first line of a new song, and yet it is said there is no literary or musical genius in this country.—*Bohemian.*

"Pickled walnuts are introduced at dinner now," says an exchange. Whenever you are introduced to a pickled walnut its not etiquette to shake hands, I believe.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Among the Esquimaux you can buy a seal-skin sack for two iron hoops and a ten-penny nail; but then it takes a seal-skin sack to buy a ten-penny nail and two iron hoops.—*New York News.*

A young man gazed at his mother-in-law's two trunks in the hall, and sadly remarked: "She has brought her clothes to a visit, would that she had brought her visit to a close."—*Drake's Magazine.*

"Use your fork, Johnnie! Have you forgotten so soon what

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1885.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
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Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1885.

—The contract for the U. S. Government building at Greensboro has been awarded to a Boston man at $24 903.

—Look out for counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces, dated 1853, which have appeared in considerable numbers.

—Emperor William, of Germany, celebrated his 88th birthday on Sunday last. He is the oldest monarch in the world, is hale and hearty, and does the agreeable in person to most of his numerous visitors.

—It takes $380,000 per annum to pay the salaries of United States Senators, and over $2,000,000 for salaries of Representatives, exclusive of mileage for both, amounting to $140,000, and salaries for clerks, messengers and others connected with the National Legislature—$617,000 more.—*Observer.*

—The New York *Herald* of Sunday last comes to us as a sextuple sheet of 144 columns. It is a "map of busy life" all over the world. Its foreign cable letters, one of which is printed in German, give everything worth knowing. Indeed, with its ninety-seven columns of advertising and sixteen closely printed pages, it is a complete guide to the business and news interests of the whole world.

—The administration of President Cleveland no doubt will be an administration of retrenchment and reform. All departments of the government will be carefully looked after, leaks stopped and abuses exposed and corrected.

The number of assistants in the various departments in Washington are to be considerably reduced, thus saving a large amount of money to the U. S. Treasury.

In the Treasury Department the services of forty employees have been dispensed with, solely in the interest of economy, and no new appointments will be made to fill the vacancies.

Considerable retrenchment has been made in the number of horses, carriages, etc., belonging to the Government in several of the departments.

—The adulteration of quinine is attracting the attention of the health department in New York. Physicians complain that their prescriptions are vitiated because the quinine is not what it ought to be. In one instance a "powder of sugar of milk" is said to be used to cheapen the drug, while in others a less innocuous alkaloid is supposed to be employed. Dr. Edson says that he has a strong case against a number of dealers, including some respectable firms. Quinine is such an important article and is so commonly used that every precaution should be taken to secure it perfectly pure.

Indispensable to Magistrates.

Messrs. Alfred Williams & Co., of Raleigh, have in press a new, revised and enlarged edition of the well-known "Busbee's North Carolina Justice and Form Book." This is the best book for magistrates ever issued in the State, and it has received the endorsement of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, as to its great value. The new edition will be the only book of the kind which contains all the new laws passed by the recent legislature, and therefore, it is a perfect hand-book and guide for our magistrates. We advise you to wait for this new edition of "Busbee's Justice." It is nearly twice as large as any other form-book, is strongly bound in leather, and will be sent post-paid for $2.50.

Deeds.

It may be well enough to remind our people of the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature providing for the registration of deeds. It provides that no deed made hereafter shall be valid against creditors or purchasers except from the date of registration. This provision does not apply to deeds already executed until January 1, 1886. Any person holding any unregistered deed executed prior to January 1st, 1885, and the maker and the witnesses are dead, can make affidavit to its execution and have the unregistered deed and affidavit registered with the same effect as if proven in the manner prescribed by law for other deeds. The law in relating to mortgages is about the same.—*Ral. Visitor.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, to be Commissioner of Patents; Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury; Malcolm Hay, of Pennsylvania, to be First Assistant Postmaster General; J. D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Miller, 5th Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Revenue Marine Service—H. T. Blake, of New York, to be Captain; Samuel E. Maguire, of Louisiana, to be First Lieutenant; and Orin D. Myrick, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant.

Gen. Hatch telegraphs the War Department that about 500 Oklahoma boomers have congregated at Coffeeville, Kansas, on the southern border line, with the intention of moving into the Indian Territory. He has sent a force to intercept them.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, Edwin J. Phelps, of Vermont, to Great Britain; Robt. M. McLane, of Maryland, to France; Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, to Germany; Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, to Mexico; Maecenas E. Benton, of Missouri, United States attorney for western district of Missouri.

FOREIGN NEWS.

—The population of London is sheltered by 550,000 dwelling houses and the area of streets and squares embraces 122 square miles. Every day sees an average of 160,000 strangers enter the city, and 125 persons added to the population; while each year 28 miles of streets are laid out, and 9,000 new houses are erected.

BERLIN, March 18.—Two hundred and seventeen miners were imprisoned by an explosion of fire-damp in the colliery at Camphausen, near Saarbruck, in Rhenish Prussia, this morning, and at a late hour this afternoon but seventeen of them had been rescued. It is feared that the most of the two hundred others have been suffocated.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 18.—General Alatonie, in command of 8,000 troops, has been ordered to immediately join his forces with 7,000 troops now in the State of Michoacar, and proceed to the State of Chiopas, which borders on Guatemala. These troops are now in motion

CALCUTTA, March 23.—It is reported that orders were received from England Saturday to concentrate from 20,000 to 25,000 men at Quitta and Alahabad. Orders were issued Saturday to mobilize 2 army corps, aggregating 25,000 men, with two divisions as a reserve. It is intended to send 25,000 men to Pishan while the weather is cool. General Roberts will have command, and the Duke of Connaught and Gen. MacPherson to act as divisional generals. There is great enthusiasm among the Seikhs, and recruits are coming forward by hundreds. It is believed England will send 15,000 men as a permanent increase to Indian garrisons.

SUAKIM, March 23.—The total British loss during Sunday's battle was 5 officers and 51 privates killed and 170 men wounded. The Arabs, it is estimated lost 1,500 men. In the rush made by Osman Digna's men they broke through one corner of Zereba. The British recovered promptly and killed every Arab who had got behind the lines. A number of heavy guns had been landed by seamen and will be at once forwarded to the front.

—The Philadelphia *Times* celebrated its tenth anniversary by issuing a large sheet equal to about 36 pages of its usual size, filled with illustrated advertisements and a great deal of interesting reading. The *Times* ranks first-class and is a reliable newspaper.

NEW LAWS.

A PART OF WHAT THE LEGISLATURE DID IN SIXTY DAYS.

A Summary of the Most Important Acts Passed—The Captions and the Explanations.

From the State Chronicle.

An act to amend section 2727 of the Code: In special elections for Congress, returns to be canvassed as soon as Secretary of State notifies members of the board of State canvassers that all are received—not later than ten days.

An act to amend section 1262 of the Code: Registration of conveyances made valid when probate made before any clerk of a court of record of another State.

An act to amend section 677 of the Code: Corporations (except railroad, banking and insurance) to be formed by setting forth name, business proposed, place, length of time, subscribers' name, capital stock and shares. No tax on benevolent, religious, scientific or literary associations. Clerk may amend articles.

An act to increase the revenue of the State and counties: Property bid off for United States at internal revenue sales only exempt from taxation when actually used for public purposes.

An act to amend section 2004, chapter 49 of the Code: Tax for charter or amendment of charter of railroad reduced to $25.

An act to amend section 606 of the Code: When an act amending charter of a corporation does not change the business, no tax for such amendment.

An act to amend section 456 of the Code: No real property to be sold unless notice posted, and four weeks advertisement in newspaper, if one be published in county. Cost not to exceed $3.

An act to amend section 985 of the Code: Burning grass or sedge standing on land, indictable.

An act to amend section 2058 of the Code: Injuring, leaving open, &c., gate lawfully erected across highways subjects to penalty of ten dollars; if maliciously done, indictable.

An act to amend section 324 and 326 of the Code: Form of undertakings in claim and delivery, for plaintiff and defendant, altered: "damages for deterioration and detention if return can be had," &c., value at the time of wrongful taking, &c."

An act to amend section 1082 of the Code: Wanton injury to personal property, though not through malice to the owner, a misdemeanor.

An act to amend subsection 6 of section 985 of the Code, relative to the burning of churches and other buildings: "Wantonly and wilfully" substituted for "unlawfully and maliciously" in section punishing burning of churches and other buildings.

To permit a joinder of felony and misdemeanor in an indictment where an assault is included: In indictment for rape (or felony including assault), jury may convict of assault merely.

To amend sections 1797 and 1798 of the Code, so as to encourage the raising of improved breeds of cattle in the State: Owner of bull sire to have same lien on calf that owner of stallion now has on colt.

To amend section 2820 of the Code: Gates permitted across roads on land adjoining stock-law territory.

To facilitate the election of justices of the peace of the different counties of the State: Clerk superior court to send certified list of justices, terms of office, etc., to Secretary of State, December 1st, before each session of General Assembly.

An act amendatory of the Code, relating to tax-collectors: When a decree commands county commissioners to levy and collect a tax, board may appoint a special tax-collector: to have power of sheriff or general tax-collector; sheriff not required to collect special tax; applicable to Carteret county only.

An act to amend section 3748 of the Code, relating to fees of justices of the peace: Line eight amended; taking an affidavit bond, order of re-publication, &c., 25 cents.

An act to make the disturbing of graves a felony: Opening grave with the purpose of taking body or anything therefrom, made a felony.

An act to amend section 1973 of the Code: Trains for perishable freight fruit, live stock, &c., exclusively) may be run on Sunday.

An act to amend section 696 of the Code, to reduce tax on bills of incorporation: Tax reduced to twenty-five dollars.

An act concerning the appointment of receivers in certain cases: If partnership or corporation give bond in double the amount of plaintiff's claim, judge may refuse to appoint receiver; summary judgment may be taken on bond.

An act to define the time within which an action may be brought by the creditor of a deceased person after personal notice: The Code, §156, subsection 5, repealed; creditors served with notice, stricken from one year's limitation.

An act to amend section 2829, and to strike out section 2830, of the Code: In prosecution of wilful riding over cultivated land, not necessary to prove land was posted; unnecessary to post cultivated land against riders.

To give clerks of the inferior courts power to probate deeds: Clerks of inferior courts given power to take probate of all writings required to be registered; probates already taken validated; applicable to seventeen named counties.

In the interest of certain orphan children of the State: When surviving parent abandons child, such parent forfeits rights to care and custody; rights may be restored by order of judge; abduction by parent of child, when parental rights have been forfeited, indictable.

To prohibit the importation or of obscene books and pictures in the State; Exhibiting, selling, etc., any obscene book, paper, drawing, etc., a misdemeanor.

For the relief of sheriffs and tax-collectors: Assessment collectors allowed same privilege to collect arrears as sheriffs; time prior to 1878 stricken out; 1883 and 1884 added, and all sheriffs and tax-collectors allowed to collect arrears; usual restrictions.

To require judges to allow juries to take written instructions with them on their retirement: On request of either party or at will of judge, jury may take with them judge's charge reduced to writing.

To repeal section 1245 of the Code, and to require the registration of deeds: No conveyance, lease for 3 years, etc., valid without registration as against creditor or purchaser for value, but from registration Not to apply to contracts already executed, until January 1st, 1886. No title passed as against unregistered deed, if person claiming title under such deed is in possession. Unregistered deed before 1855 proven by oath of holder. Fee reduced. To go into effect December 1st, 1885. Copies of this act to be posted.

An act making it unlawful for physicians and surgeons to disclose information lawfully communicated to them by their patients: No physician or surgeon required to disclose information obtained professionally, in order that he may prescribe. Judge has discretion to compel disclosure.

An act to amend chapter 49 of the Code: Rights to acquire real estate given to bridge companies in same manner as railroad company.

An act to enforce the collection of taxes due the State on land sold for taxes and purchased by the State: Time for redemption of land bought by State for taxes extended to January 1, 1886. Suit to be brought by State. Defendent not to be allowed to answer until all taxes and costs and 25 per cent. paid to Secretary of State. Delinquent to have notice, etc. Procedure stated. Deed to be conclusive evidence.

An act to amend section 2764 of the Code: Prices of public land reduced from 25 cents to 12½ and from 50 cents to 15. Not to apply to entries before passage of act. Tax valuation to be not less than price.

An act to provide for the support of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind: $30,000 annual appropriation; $5,000 for improvements and repairs.

An act to prevent obstructions in certain parts of the Ararat river in Surry county: The river declared to be a public highway. Unlawful to build dams more than two-thirds across, except for manufacturing.

An act to amend section 677 of the Code: Mutual live-stock insurance corporations may be formed before clerk superior court.

An act to amend section 3433 of the Code: Directors of penitentiary authorized to farm out convicts to private corporations, &c.; not less than twenty convicts; six months.

An act to amend section 3739 of the Code: Fee of superior court clerk for docketing judgment, indictment, summons, &c.

An act to amend section 1848 of the Code, relating to mills: Tolls may be taken by weight or measure at option of customer and miller.

An act to amend section 1976 of the Code: In action brought against a railroad company for a penalty before a justice, service may be made on "any agent." In any action against a railroad company before a justice, the justice may issue subpœna to any county for the President, or any officer of the company, to attend with books, &c. Persons failing to attend guilty of contempt.

An act to amend the Code, vol. II, chapter 29, Title Insurance: Code, §3061—provision that no action shall be brought in courts of the State against an insurance company not licensed by State, stricken out deposit law repealed; declaration that no clause shall be construed to prevent payment of full amount of loss to extent of insurance actually paid for thereon—not to affect three-fourths value clause.

An act supplemental to an act ratified the 14th day of February, 1885, entitled an act to increase the number of superior court judges and judicial districts: State divided into twelve districts. The districts without judges are: Third—Pitt, Wilson, Vance, Martin, Greene, Nash and Franklin. Fourth—Wake, Harnett, Wayne and Johnson. Eighth—Iredell, Rowan, Davidson, Randolph, Montgomery, Stanly and Cabarrus. Copies will soon be ready in hands of Secretary of State.

To amend sections 3648 and 72 of the Code: County commissioners can increase bond of registers of deeds, after 20 days notice, to $15,000—not to apply to Burke, Madison and Wilkes.

An act to make the seduction of women, under promise of marriage, criminal; Offence punishable by fine or imprisonment in penitentiary not over 5 years. Unsupported testimony of women not enough to convict. Marriage a bar to prosecution.

An act to amend section 3326 of the Code: Governor may order camp of militia and pay $3,000, to be repaid by United States out of commutation for ordinance stores.

An act to amend section 3132 of the Code: Section forbidding any one to recover fee for practicing without license; not to apply to any physician with diploma from regular college prior to January 1, 1880.

An act to pay a judgment recovered by Michael Clements against the State of North Carolina: His judgment of $20,000 against State to be paid in 4 per cent. coupon bonds.

An act to make an appropriation for the Oxford Orphan Asylum: $10,000 appropriated. Board of directors required to make annual report.

An act relating to the Board of Health: Medical Society of North Carolina to elect six members, and Governor to appoint three, to constitute North Carolina Board of Health; organization of county boards, &c. Vital statistics. $2,000 appropriated, and $2,000 more if cholera breaks out.

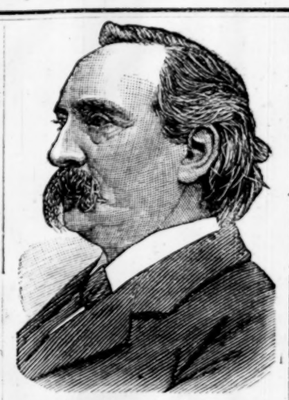
An act to amend chapter 236 of the Acts of the General Assembly, passed during the session of 1883, being an act to establish a graded school in the town of Winston, N. C.: Alteration of territory, part of Winston township cut off.

An act to establish a true meridian in the several counties in North Carolina, for the correct retracing of surveys: Secretary of State shall cause to be erected at every county seat, two stone monuments of prescribed dimensions, with brass bolt, &c., not less than 330 feet apart, true north and south line—every surveyor to test his needles by such stones annually. Expenses to be paid by county commissioners. Surveyor's instrument and chain to be purchased by county commissioners, &c. Secretary of State not to act until requested by county commissioners.

An act to provide for the collection of fines and costs before Justices of the Peace and other courts: The law that a confession of judgment for fine and costs not to discharge original judgment or discharge defendant unless fine and costs are paid, and defendant may be arrested for fine and costs made to apply to judgments of Justices of the Peace and Mayors.

An act for the support of the penitentiary and convicts, and other purposes: $121,900 per annum for two years for maintenance of convicts in penitentiary, on Western North Carolina Railroad, and on Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad; also revenues derived from hire of convicts. $13,332 for deficiency. Directors authorized to sell county bonds, &c., deposited with them.

—The Connecticut Senate has rejected the bill passed by the House last week giving women the suffrage in school elections.



DR. EDWARD B. FOOTE as a representative of Eclectic Medicine, as a writer of popular medical literature, and as a physician stands prominent, and is, perhaps, throughout the world, better known by his writings than any other medical writer who has directed his teachings to the people rather than the profession. Born and raised among Connecticut settlers, on the "Western Reserve" in Ohio, he early began the work of many self made men. Starting at the age of sixteen as "printer's devil" in a newspaper office, he worked his way to the editorial chair, and was severally connected with the most prosperous weekly (of its time in Connecticut, and the first successful morning paper of Brooklyn, N. Y., but his main impulse had always been toward the study of medicine, and to this end business enterprises were sacrificed until in apprenticeship with a noted botanical specialist, and a course of study finishing with graduation, found him prepared to follow out the bent of his life to its completion. He was among the earliest of those who advocated the publication of anatomical, physiological and hygienic books for the masses, and his success in writing interesting and popular books has been conspicuous. His first and best known book, entitled "Medical Common Sense" reached a circulation of 250,000 copies, probably because of its originality and novelty in a new field; and subsequent writings have been mainly in the same line, "Science in Story" having been written for the purpose of providing a readable book for children, and one which should make plain to their comprehension the facts which he considered it necessary for them to know concerning their own bodies.

In speaking of the late Prof. J. S. Smith, of Oxford, London, *Nature* remarks: "It has been said that in scientific thought, the best and most original ideas have always been conceived before the age of thirty." This is probably true, also, of the original of this portrait. His most radical thoughts were published in his work, written before he was twenty-nine years of age, and though his pen is never long idle, his first success has not yet been equalled by subsequent though his "Plain Home Talk," a revision and enlargement of "Medical Common Sense," seems likely in time to obtain a circulation rivaling that of its predecessor.

In practice DR. FOOTE has always been independent, progressive and original, always a foe of old-fogyism and trade-unionism in medicine; once a disciple of the old Thompsonian botanical school, as opposed to mineral and blood-letting practice, and now a staunch supporter of Eclecticism in all that the name implies. He has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for thirty years, as the potrait given here-with is from a recent photograph, hard work appears to agree with him, and he looks equal to twenty years more of it.

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WINSTON, N. C.
February 24, 1885—1y.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No.	9 Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
"	10 Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
"	11 Leaves "	5.10 p. m.
"	12 Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

—Easter Full Moon on the 30th instant.

—Measles are still about in country and town.

—The Legislature abolished Forsyth Inferior Court.

—The Concert under the direction of Prof. Agthe, will not come off till after the Easter holidays.

—Snow Saturday night about 3 inches deep. Light snow again on Sunday night. Weather cold for the first Spring week. Between Charlotte and Statesville snow was six inches deep.

—The second story of S. E. Allen's hardware store caught fire on Friday morning, from the stove pipe which runs through the floor. No damage, owing to timely discovery.

—The Stafford mill-dam is being removed by a company who purchased the old mill property with the view of better drainage of the low-lands of Middle Fork creek.

—Stepping into the shop of Wm. A. Reich, the other day, we noticed that he is making a large number of his patent churn and egg beaters. He has also a good assortment of tin ware on hand, and does repairing at short notice. His tin ware cannot be excelled.

—A lot of tobacco was sold in Winston, weighing 700 pounds, grown on a little more than an acre, the farmer receiving $260 for it.

—We regret to learn that the shuttle factory at this place is about to be removed to High Point, the proprietors failing to receive timber enough to meet the capacity of their machinery.

—Next Sunday is Palm Sunday; church service at 10:30, followed by confirmation. In the evening the Passion Week readings will commence and continue every evening, Thursday afternoon, Friday morning and afternoon. Lovefeast Saturday afternoon.

Easter morning services will be observed in the usual manner.

FORSYTH COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—This Society, Dr. Rondthaler, President, held a meeting in the Moravian church last week. Revs. H. A. Brown and J. T. Bagwell were elected members of the Board of Directors, to fill vacancies. The question of employing a colporteur for the county was discussed.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Mar. 21st, 1885:

J D Atkinson, H M Fitee, Addie Gumison, N W Gorden, Nov Gorden, Gwyn & Chatham, Joha A Holder, W D Hall, John S Kimel, Norman Kimel, Miss Alis Nichols, Julia Poe, James A Paul, Mrs Manervia Reich, Mrs James Reed, Mrs Jacob Reich, Elic Reed, J S Ragsell, Enoch Robertson, Miss Carrie Sink, James F Spaugh (2), Daniel Sink, Miss Elizabeth Thornton, Mr —— Transou, A L Watkins, Henry H Weavil, J M Wilson, Mrs D P Yokely.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

—Measles is prevalent in Arcadia township and is of a severe type.

—John Eller, of Midway township, sold fifteen dozen eggs from nine hens last month.

—A. C. Hege & Son have shipped during the Winter 50 bales of rags, each bale weighing about 800 pounds.

—Last Friday a telegram was received here stating that Jno. Mosely, a citizen of this township, had been found dead in Monroe.

—It seems that the rabbit hunters around Lexington are doing a good business in their line. We are informed that last year A. C. Hege & Son shipped 23,000 rabbit hides, and they have shipped 20,000 already this season.

—A. M. Heitman died at his home in Lexington, after a lingering illness. He was buried on Sunday, and his funeral was attended by a large number of people. He expressed a desire before his death that no funeral sermon should be preached, but that the burial service of the Presbyterian Church should be read. The deceased was thirty-eight years old. He leaves a wife and four children.

—In Raleigh, the R. R. conductor called out "all aboard" when a Mr. Barber, of Cheraw, S. C., ran to catch the train and stumbled over a load of lumber, throwing him beneath the wheels of the cars, cutting his left leg entirely off at the thigh and inflicting a severe gash on the right thigh near the groin and a violent contusion on the top and back of the head. He lived only about 15 minutes.

—The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer*, under date of March 22nd, says: It is a positive fact that Col. Andrew J. Boyd is to be Collector in the 5th district.

North Carolina Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society, which has for several years been somewhat embarrassed, we are pleased to learn, has adjusted all its debts and is now on a solid financial basis.

We have been furnished with the following statement, which we with pleasure lay before our readers:

Some ten years since the Society purchased ground and erected large and commodious buildings for the annual Fairs, costing some $60,000, for which the property was mortgaged. The heavy interest to be paid prevented the liquidation of the principal as rapidly as was desirable. However, the debt has from time to time been reduced until it is now only $26,550, all told. Within the last few months the Society has issued bonds for the above amount, running twenty years, thus relieving it from any further embarrassment. These bonds bear six per cent. interest, and, we are pleased to learn, have every one been taken at par. This is an exact statement of the financial condition of the Society.

The great success of the State Exposition has revived the interest of our people in such matters, and we are pleased to learn that, while the next Fair will not be as grand an affair as the State Exposition was, it will be one of the best ever held in the State. We trust our people, all over the State, will renew their interest in this great State institution and aid in making it an honor to North Carolina.

Mustard and Pneumonia.

The deaths in New York city were unusually numerous during January and February of this year. Many of these were attributed to pneumonia. Writing to the *World* a gentleman says: "Pneumonia can be cured if the person will apply promptly over the lungs a poultice or draft made of mustard and flaxseed meal, keeping quiet and warm in bed. Prompt action is of vital importance, and there is no occasion for waiting for the arrival of the doctor, when so simple a remedy may be applied by any one, and if taken in season will, I think, always be effective. In my first personal experience my determination not to give up business even for a day, came near costing me my life. The case was neglected till an eminent physician said that my right lung would be of just as much use to me out on the table as in the condition it then was, a fact of which I was already pretty well aware, but the mustard and flaxseed poultice mastered the disease and restored my lung to its normal condition, as good as new. In the second attack, a year later, the case was taken in hand promptly, the poultice applied, quiet and warmth maintained, and speedy recovery ensued without a physician being called." Mustard is an old-fashioned cure, and its healing virtues can hardly be over-estimated.

—A fire in the James Bank block, Atlanta, Ga., caused a loss estimated at $1,000,000.

—President Cleveland was forty-eight years old on the 18th.

—J. S. Miller, of West Virginia, has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

—Wednesday 25th, was the feast of the Annunciation, and is observed as a holy day by the Catholics.

—Dr. Lucas is shipping about 5 tons of corundum a week, from near Webster, N. C., to Massachusetts.

—Attorney General Gray, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Delaware, succeeding Mr. Bayard.

—Armour & Co., Chicago, have an order from the British government for five million cans of meat for the army in Egypt.

—A large number of counterfeit silver dollars are in circulation in Boston. It is lighter in color than the genuine and has a smother surface.

CHARLESTON, N. C., March 18.—The weather in the upper counties of this State is very severe. This morning snow fell to a depth of 8 inches at Union, 12 inches at Spartanburg and six inches at Laurens.

—Gen. D. H. Hill has accepted the invitation of the executive committee to deliver the annual address at the next re-union of the Virginia division of the association of the army of northern Virginia, to be held in Richmond during the next agricultural fair.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, by Rev. W. G. Hamilton, at his residence, JOHN P. CHARLES, of Broadbay Township, to Miss IDA VEACH, of this place.

At Union Methodist church, Yadkin county, by Rev. Solomon Helsabeck W. N. MCBRIDE to Miss MARY E. JORDAN.

DIED.

In Morrisville, N. C., on Friday last, Mrs. M. W. PAGE, (nee Clouse, of Davie county).

Near Shady Grove, Davie county, March 11th, of pneumonia, ARTHUR N. CAMPBELL, a highly respected citizen.

The N. C. Teachers' Assembly.

The session begins June 7, and closes July 3. The selection of Black Mountain as the place of holding the assembly is an excellent one. The newly furnished Mt. Mitchell hotel will be the headquarters of the assembly. The station is 16 miles from Asheville, three from Swannanoa tunnel, and in sight of Mt. Mitchell, which towers grandly to the northward. Very careful arrangements have been made for special trains and rates for teachers attending the assembly. The first train will leave Goldsboro on Tuesday, June 9th, and to accommodate teachers whose schools do not close by that date, tickets will again be on sale June 15. The regular work of the assembly will begin Thursday, June 11. Railroad tickets will be for the round trip, and good for six weeks, purchasers having the privilege of stopping anywhere along the route in returning. The fare from Raleigh will be $7.85, with proportionately low rates from all other leading points throughout the State. A full table of rates will be shortly announced. The hotel rates at Black Mountain will be one dollar a day for any time under one week, and from one to four weeks six dollars per week of seven days. For the accommodation of teachers desiring to attend church in Asheville, a train will be run every Sunday morning and arrangements will also be made by which the teachers can visit prominent points of interest at low rates on the railroads. At the close of the assembly there will be an excursion to Morehead City, thus affording the teachers an opportunity to enjoy the many pleasures of both mountain and sea.

—*News-Observer.*

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April is a brilliant Number, with sixty-eight illustrations, and an unusual variety of exceedingly interesting reading-matter.

The frontispiece of the Number is a characteristic portrait of Abraham Lincoln, from a photograph taken before he became President.

The most important of the illustrated articles is a personal sketch of the Prince of Wales, by WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, superbly illustrated from drawings by R. CATON WOODVILLE, A. C. CORBOULD, SIDNEY P. HALL and others.

The long-promised series of Baltic Sketches by F. D. MILLET is begun in this Number, under the title of "A Wild Goose Chase."

The other illustrated articles are "A Collection of Chinese Porcelains," by R. RIORDAN, illustrated from objects in the collection of Mr. CHAS. A. DANA; "Along the Rio Grande," by SYLVESTER BAXTER; "Some Richmond Portraits," by E. L. DIDIER; and "Fly-Fishing," by H. P. WELLS.

JAMES LANE ALLEN contributes a humorous story, entitled "Too Much Momentum," and there is a very curious and interesting short tale by ANNIE TRUMBULL SLOSSON, entitled "How Faith Came and Went."

Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER opens the *Editor's Drawer* with an essay, in his happiest style, on "Climate and Intellect." All the editorial departments are well sustained, and the entire Number—in letter-press and illustrations—is one of the most attractive ever issued.

An article of much interest also appears, on "Some Richmond Portraits." It has a number of portraits of Virginia belles, beaux and wits of old times as well as in later days, and the paper itself is from the pen of Mr. EUGENE L. DIDIER.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor according to law on the estate of Catharine B. Peterson, deceased, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 26th day of March, 1886, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

H. A. BRICKENSTEIN, Executor.
March 26th, 1885. Post Office, Lititz, Pa.

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Feb. 12, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Adam Long, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims on the estate of said deceased to the undersigned Administratrix, on or before the 14th day of February, 1886, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMELINE LONG, *Administratrix.*
Feb. 10, 1885—6w.

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GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for April comes to us as a pleasant mid Lenten indulgence. The number is an excellent one, embelished by a suggestive frontispiece, "At Prayer," and many other attractions of the usual character. A very winning story, called "Beauty's Child," opens in this number, and "Janie" is brought to a conclusion. Next month we are to have from GODEY'S a new story by Christian Reid, called "An Instrument of Separation," which promises to be very interesting. The short stories in the April number are good and strong, "Miss Hobbs" particularly. A timely article on "The Soudan" opens a possible series, which will doubtless interest the readers of GODEY'S. The Presidential series closes this month with Grover Cleveland. A very neat little book has been compiled by the publishers of the magazine, embodying all of the Presidential portraits and sketches that have appeared in the magazine. This is offered as a premium to club-raisers; and the general offer of book premiums has been extended for a month. This chance is one that rarely occurs, and the wide-awake subscribers of GODEY'S are taking advantage of it. So much satisfaction with the books given away as premiums on every new subscription furnished by an old subscriber has been testified, that the publishers of the magazine have extended their original offer as above stated. It is such a liberal policy as this that has popularized GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, and made it beyond peradventure the best and cheapest magazine, in its own special field, that is furnished to our reading public. Published by J. H. Haulenbeek & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat	$ 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel	75 to 80
Oats, " "	00 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white) " "	1 50 to 00
Dried Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 00
Pork	0 to 7½
Lard	8 to 9
Country Meat, (hog round.)	00 to 00
" Hams	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs	15 to 18
Butter, per pound	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel	80 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel	75 to 80
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound	4 to 05
Chickens	10 to 25
Hay, per hundred	60 to 70
Fodder, per hundred bundles	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred pounds	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market

Lugs Common Green	4 00 to 5 00
" Bright	5 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers, Common	5 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers, Common	15 00 to 25 00
" Good	35 00 to 45 00
" Fine	60 00 to 65 00
" Fancy	60 00 to 75 00

PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, House and Lot No. 348, situated on Church Street, in Salem, N. C., (known as the old Negro church or Winkler place,) on the

14th DAY OF APRIL, 1885.

One-fourth the purchase payable in cash, at the end of 30 days from date of sale, and the other three-fourths on 6 months credit, with interest from date of sale, and taking bond and security, and reserve title until further orders of the court.

Sale at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. S. HAUSER, Commissioner.
March 12th.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

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"UNCLE REMUS'S" world-famous Sketches of the old Plantation Darkey
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Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem.
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whether Republican, Democrat, Prohibition or Greenback, seems to be satisfied on one point—that is, that the administration of Cleveland, will give us the best government the sun shines upon.

The people of Salem, Winston and vicinity are

PARTICULARLY CONVINCED

that the following truths are predominent in regard to their direct welfare.

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CLOTHING HOUSE

is a solid institution.

Its mode of transacting business is highly satisfactory.

The magnificent

Stock of Clothing

just received for the

Spring and Summer

of '85 has been weighed in the balance and NOT found wanting.

The prices are those that will not materially damage the lightest purse.

That a customer's interest is always my chief ambition.

That my stock of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

is a daisy.

That you are

ALWAYS WELCOME

whether on a tour of purchase or inspection.

CALL AND SEE

and receive a greeting as well as a bargain.

From Yours Truly

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MAIN STREET,

WINSTON N. C.

Winston, N. C., No. 12.

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embracing all the latest novelties of the season in all the respective lines.

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In this department our Line will be complete embracing all the new shades and Fabrics.

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We will have an elegant Stock in this department, and we invite the attention of all to this Line.

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ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL.

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We are headquarters for these goods and an examination of our stock will amply repay any one for the time spent, GENTS UNDERWEAR in SUITS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, SCARFS, TIES, HALF HOSE, anything else that may be called for in this line.

CALL AND SEE OUR

NEW MEDALLION BRAID FOR CROCHET WORK,

THE FIRST HOUSE TO INTRODUCE IT TO THE PUBLIC.

Just received a new Lot of

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Just received a new Lot of

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We combine HONESTY, INTEGRITY and COURTESY with our business which three essentials are dispensed alike to each of our customers.

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EARLIEST, STRONGEST, BEST, FLOWER, VEGETABLE and FIELD.

$5000 Worth of Premiums to be given to those who get up Clubs for my seeds. Farm machinery, Tools, Gold & Silver Watches, Etc.

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—OF SUPERIOR UNIFORM COMPOSITION.—

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T. J. Clark, Nettle Ridge, Va.
Rev. J. H. Caudle, Quaker Gap, Va.
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and to hundreds of other good men throughout the tobacco belt.

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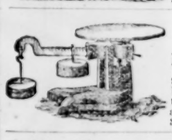

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SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

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959.

WISE WORDS.

No one can be taught faster than he will learn.

They are as sick, that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing.

Let friendship creep gently to a height; if it rushes to it, it may soon run itself out of breath.

Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think, but thousands can think for one who can see.

If thou wouldst attain to thy highest, go look upon a flower; what thou does willessly, that do thou willingly.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

When worthy men quarrel, only one of them may be faulty at the first; but, if strife continue long, commonly both become guilty.

No man has ever lived a right life who has not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage and guided by her discretion.

What we lack in natural abilities may usually be made up by industry; a dwarf may keep pace with a giant if he will only move his legs fast enough.

All impatience of monotony, all weariness of best things, even, are but signs of the eternity of our nature, the broken human fashions of the divine everlastingness.

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, to throw a perfume on the violet, to smooth the ice, or to add another hue unto the rainbow; or with taper light to seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish, is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

The Last Day of the Year 1000.

It was believed in the middle ages that the world would come to an end at the expiration of one thousand years of the Christian era. This expectation in Christian countries was universal. The year 1000 was a period of suspense, terror and awe. The histories of this dark period give vivid accounts and incidents of the state of the people under the influence of this awful apprehension. A writer in *Sunday at Home* reproduces the picture with much distinctness, and relates an incident of the manner that the hours were numbered on the supposed final night of the year, which might aptly suggest a dramatic subject for a poet:

When the last day of the year 999 dawned the madness had attained its height. All work of whatever kind was suspended. The market places were deserted. The shops were shut. The tables were not spread for meals; the very household fires remained unlighted. Men when they met in the streets scarcely saw or spoke to one another. Their eyes had a wild stare in them, as though they expected every moment some terrible manifestation to take place.

Silence prevailed everywhere, except in the churches, which were already thronged with eager devotees, who prostrated themselves before the shrines of their favorite saints, imploring their protection during the fearful scenes which they supposed were about to be displayed.

As the day wore on, the number of those who sought admission grew greater and greater, until every corner of the sacred edifices, large as these were, was densely crowded, and it became impossible to find room for more. But the multitude outside still strove and clamored for admission, filling the porches and doorways, and climbing up the buttresses to find a refuge on the roofs which they could not obtain inside.

A strange and solemn commentary on the text which binds men to watch because "they know not whether the master of the house will come at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning," was presented by the multitudes which filled the churches that night.

Watch in very truth they did. Not an eye was closed throughout that lengthened virgil; not a knee but was bent in humblest supplication; not a voice but joined the penitential chant, or put up a fervent entreaty for help and protection.

There were no clocks in those days, but the flight of the hours was marked by great waxen tapers with metal balls attached at intervals to them. These fell, one after another, as the flame reached the strings by which they were secured, into a brazen basin beneath.

At the recurrence of each of these warning sounds the awe of the vast assembly seemed to deepen and intensify, as each in terrible suspense supposed that between him and the outburst of divine wrath only the briefest interval now remained.

At last the night, long as it was, began to draw to an end. The chill which precedes daylight pervaded the air, and in the eastern sky the first pale gleam of morning began to show itself. The light grew stronger in the heavens, and the flame of the candles paled before it, and at last the rays of the rising sun streamed through windows on the white and anxious faces of the watchers. The night had passed away. A new day, a new year, a new century, had begun. The text that says that no man knoweth the day nor the hour," had a new meaning.

The Oldest Dynasty in the World.

The present reigning dynasty of Japan is the oldest in the world. It dates back 2,546 years, and its records are accurately preserved for that time. During this period the reigning houses of China have several times been changed, and all the nations now called civilized, without exception, have had their beginning. It is sometimes marvelous to reflect that any house could preserve its integrity and occupy the throne for such a period of time. This fact of persistency of family holds true of others than the reigning family, though to a less extent. The oldest son is necessarily his father's successor, and heirlooms are handed down from father to son with the greatest veneration and reverence. Swords, spears, beautiful garments and helmets, bronze, laquer and carved wooden-ware, are held sacred in a family for ages. One young man, the oldest son of a well-to-do father, told me that he had twenty swords, some of the finest workmanship, and, in answer to my invitable Yankee question, he said: "t is worth about 300 yen."—*Chicago Times.*

A Queer Sort of School Girl

A recent Marysville (Ohio) letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: One of the most singular cases of vision on record is found in the fourth grade of our schools, in the person of Belle Kinney, a little girl twelve years of age. Shortly after entering school her teacher, Miss Ella Ely, discovered that she always read with her books upside down, and that while writing she invariably placed the copy in the same position and wrote backward, with the letters inverted and with her left hand. Not knowing whether to attempt a correction of the habit, the teacher sent for Dr. I. N. Hamilton, one of our prominent physicians and President of the Board of Education, who tested her thoroughly with figures, pictures, reading and writing, and discovered that she was equally skilful with her books in any position, although the child herself had never particularly noticed her peculiarity, but expressed a desire to use her books as others do. The doctor says it is the most remarkable case of the kind of which he ever heard.

The area of the British empire is 8,500,000 square miles, but there is indirect domination over enough more to make the total 10,000,000—one-fifth of the land surface of the globe. Of the total population only one-seventh are Christians.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Treatment of Calves.

A farmer writes: I will give the benefit of my experience in raising calves for many years, and the best evidence I can offer that my system is right is that I have been fairly successful, having never lost but one matured calf in thirty years. Two or three weeks previous to calving, the cow is separated entirely from the herd and given a large, airy, lying-in stall, and is here kept as nearly in perfect quiet as possible. As the time approaches for her to drop the calf, I watch her carefully so as to render any assistance that may be required. Sometimes the life of a valuable calf may be saved by a few moments of timely assistance. The calf when dropped is allowed to remain with the mother for one week, and sometimes longer, as judgment may dictate. Some calves that are a little weak may require a mother's care even longer, but ordinarily a week will answer. The cow is then taken to her accustomed stall in the dairy. I always remove the cow at night, and she seldom misses the calf more than a day.

Now for the calf. The first time I undertake to feed it I milk about one quart from the mother, and generally succeed in getting about two-thirds down. Having sucked the night before it is not yet hungry enough to drink. At night about two quarts is milked, and perhaps two-thirds will be drank. Generally the third time they will drink without any trouble. After one week, in which I increase a little each day, but go slow; the third week they are put on a ration of half new milk, and half skimmed, and are fed three times a day, morning, noon and night. They will do much better if you have six quarts of milk to give each calf to give them two quarts three times a day than to give them three quarts twice a day.

This brings us up to the fourth week, when we discontinue the milk entirely, and feed only skimmed, and you may now feed safely three quarts three times a day, and at noon a handful of dry wheat bran is thrown in their dish after they have finished drinking. In another week this may be done twice a day with entire safety. Calves having been thus fed will never have their digestive organs overtaxed, and at the age of ten or twelve weeks you can crowd along about as fast as you please. At that age I chop three parts oats and one part buckwheat for feed.

I have never found it necessary to use any of the highly stimulating feeds to make fine calves, believing I can have a healthier animal and one of stronger constitution at one year of age, although they may not make as great a growth the first few weeks. I never allow calves to be exposed to storm, and keep them in a warm, dry place in cold weather, and their quarters are kept clean and neat; also, I never allow calves to drink cold milk until they are three months old; and last, but not by any means least, I do not trust to boys or hired men to feed them, always preferring to do it myself.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Scatter a little flour on the pie plates, and there is no danger of the crust adhering to the plate when baked.

Experts in bee-keeping agree that at least twenty-five colonies on an average can be kept to the square mile. Forage can be largely increased by planting alsike clover.

The great secret in raising small fruits consists in keeping the ground free from weeds and grass. Their roots are more vigorous than those of vines and bushes, and they appreciate the moisture required to form fruit.

The results of analyses of milk by the forty recognized authorities show that when in a healthy, normal condition the milk of the average cow contains 87.5 per cent. of water, leaving 12.5 per cent. of solids, 3.2 per cent. of which is fat.

A simple test of pure butter, according to Professor Taylor, of the agricultural department, is sulphuric acid. A few drops of the acid mixed with butter turns it in ten minutes' time to a brick red hue; oleomargarine under the same test becomes first of a clear amber color, which in twenty minutes is a deep crimson.

The operation of blistering is a very severe one, and should only be performed on a horse when absolutely necessary, and under direction of a skilled veterinary surgeon. Many horses have sinews weakened so that they are practically worthless, because some one thought that anybody knew how to apply a blister.

It is undoubtedly better to shelter manure after the fermentation has stopped. Then all the plant food is soluble and easily washed away. But there is good reason to doubt whether it is an advantage to exclude all moisture from coarse manure, especially horse dung, which will firefang if allowed to heat, with too little moisture.

A poor sheep at this season, if in a large flock, will probably die and be a total loss. By getting such in a place where a few can be fed by themselves, they can be better cared for, and if green food, either roots or ensilage, can be furnished, the animal may be saved. On no account should heavy feeding with grain be attempted with such sheep.

It is a mistake to set fence posts until they are thoroughly seasoned. Even oak posts, which are as durable as any, will rot out in a few years if put in green. The sap in the wood cannot escape, and it is more injurious to the wood than rain water. Seasoned oak posts with the outside charred as far as they go into the ground are most durable.

The parts of plows and other implements most likely to be broken in using on a farm should be kept in duplicate. Very often the loss of time in sending to the shop for repairs is two or three times as much as the cost of getting them in advance. Farmers should look over their implements before the busy season begins, and see that they are all in condition to use.

All animals should be fed at regular hours. They will soon learn to look for their feed at these times, and will not be restless at others without it. The best time to feed cows is just after milking. Food then taken will not affect the flavor of the milk. In the short days of winter the longest time between feeding will be from night until morning, and the heaviest feeding should therefore be the last chore to be done at night.

Many farmers make a mistake in fitting their land before they know where seed for sowing or planting it can be had. They place themselves at great disadvantage by this mismanagement, for nearly always at seed time there is a scarcity which advances prices. Seedsmen do not change their catalogue rates, but if orders are delayed till spring they may find all stock sold out so that wants of customers cannot be supplied.

The barn itself should be on the windward side of the yards where stock is allowed to run. But on other less exposed sides a row of deciduous trees interspersed with evergreens will make a very desirable shelter. There is some warmth from trees in winter, and the fierce winds will not whistle around a mass of them as it will around a bare barn, blowing away straw and manure, beside making the barnyard uncomfortably cool.

Hogs running in barnyards will often chew the stalks of corn if cut green and well cured. They get some sweet from the stalks even in winter. If cattle are pressed by hunger to eat these cornstalks it will make them almost uncontrollable from frenzy. Several such instances have been reported, and it is a safe rule not to allow swine and cattle to run together at any time of year.

In a foreign paper Dr. Cagny calls attention to the indiscriminate use of the tincture of arnica for horses. He says that it is often employed in considerable quantities for petty strains and bruises, and is kept in contact with the affected surface until they are swollen, heated, and often blistered, thus greatly aggravating the original trouble. He also cites cases in which erysipelas has been induced in men from an overuse of this irritating remedy.

Household Hints.

A VALUABLE HINT.—Here is something worth knowing: That fruit which has begun to work industriously, unless actually sour, can be transformed into pickles. The housekeeper who contributes this knowledge vouches for its merit. Drain out all the liquor from the fruit, and let it come to a boil. Skim off all the scum that rises, add half a teacupful of vinegar for every two quarts and a half, or even three quarts of the liquor, with sugar enough to make a good rich syrup; add spices to suit your taste; tie them up in a muslin cloth; when the liquor looks clear add the fruit; let it heat gradually and then actually boil for three or four minutes; then can it. Another way to use fruit that is just beginning to ferment, and which makes its condition known by a great many air bubbles on the top of the can, is to make it into pies; red raspberries especially have an indescribaly good flavor.

TO REMOVE A MUSTY ODOR.—Mustiness is produced by the presence of the germs of mold or mildew in damp, confined air. The so-called ground or earth smell which comes from confined places where there is no ventilation is caused by the air which percolates through the ground constantly and rises from it, and being unable to escape remains charged with the germs of various fungoid plants which exist in the soil. These are exceedingly dangerous to health, producing so-called malaria and various fevers, diphtheria and other serious disorders. The best method of removing and preventing such odors is to give good ventilation under the building so as to have a good current of air blowing through at all times; also, to burn sulphur matches under the house and one or two in the house when the odor is the most perceptible. A sulphur match is made as follows: A teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur is scattered over a sheet of newspaper, which is then rolled up loosely in a long roll: this is set on fire in an iron pot or pan and burns slowly, giving off sulphurous acid, which is one of the most effective antidotes to these fungoid germs of all kinds, and an excellent antiseptic.—*N. Y. Times.*

USES OF AMMONIA. — Ammonia is cheaper than soap, and cleans everything it touches. A few drops in a kettle that is hard to clean make grease and stickiness fade away, and robs the work of all its terrors. Let it stand ten minutes before attempting to scrape off, and every corner will be clean. It cleans the sink and penetrates into the drain pipe. Spots, finger-marks on paint disappear under its magical influence, and it is equally effective on floor and oil cloth, though it must be wiped with care on the latter, or it will injure the polish. There is nothing to equal it in cleaning the silverware, and it gives a higher polish and keeps clean longer than anything else. If the silver be only slightly tarnished put two teaspoonfuls of ammonia into a quart of hot water, brush the tarnished articles with it and dry with a chamois. If badly discolored, they may need a little whitening previous to the washing. An old nail brush goes into the cracks to polish and brighten. For fine muslin or delicate lace it is invaluable, as it cleans without rubbing the finest fabrics. Put a few drops into your sponge bath in hot weather, and you will be astonished at the result, as it imparts coolness to the skin. Use it to clean hair brushes, and to wash any hair or feathers to be used for beds or pillows. When employed in anything that is not especially soiled use the water afterward. for the house plants that are taken down from their usual position and immerse in the tub of water. Ammonia is a fertilizer, and helps to keep healthy the plants it nourishes. In every way, in fact, ammonia is the housekeeper's friend. —*Annie L. Jack.*

Specific Advertising.

"I always make it a point," said a wide-awake merchant, "to be specific and direct in my advertisements. I do not generalize, but select the goods I wish to sell at a particular time, and in a plain, terse manner, call public attention to them. I do not in a general way advertise my goods, but in a special way call attention from week to week to some spacial line or department, and when this has been done I then change to another line, and continue changing from one department to another until all my stock has, in a direct special manner, been placed before the public.

"My experience has convinced me that if advertisers would pay strict attention to the advertisements they insert in the newspapers, change them often, and keep them fresh and new, it would pay them better than to let one run from week to week without alteration until it becomes stale and unprofitable."

The good sense of the "wide-awake merchant" will be at once realized, if we consider the fact that the ordinary advertisements of local merchants are very stereotyped in form, and about alike. In most cases the dry-goods merchant, for example, simply states that he has a large stock of dry goods, or, going more into detail, that he has a line of such and such kinds of goods. This is not specific enough to attract the buyer to patronize one merchant rather than another. We think that country merchants would find it profitable to imitate the large retail dry-goods houses of New York city. The examination of one of the issues of the Sunday *Herald*, for instance, will show a large number of advertisements, many of a column or more in length, written in a running, conversational style—about, in fact, as an intimate friend might take you through his store, making comments as to styles, prices, amount of stock, etc., etc. The result is, that the advertisements are interesting even to those who have no intention of buying.

The ladies read these advertisements, and by comparing the prices, assortments and styles know just where to go to get just what they wish. These are published at a great expense to the dealers, but they bring a correspondingly large return, and are therefore paying investments. Of this there can be no question, as these houses continue to advertise, week after week, which, of course, they would not do did they not find it profitable. In no other way is it possible for them to reach such a large number of people promptly and in a manner which shall insure the advertisement being read.—*New England Grocer.*

The Ups and Downs of Oatmeal.

A medical expert is preaching against the use of oatmeal. He declares that it is even too much for the Scotch stomach, as the prevalence of dyspepsia in that country shows. This blow at a friend of the family ought not to cause any coolness between the eater and the eaten. The opinion is apparently on a par with the medical judgment that old port is good for the gout.

Oatmeal used to go rather hard when it was rarely eaten, and the doctors preached it up as a health-giving article of diet. But it came in. It was like a vice: Seen too oft, familiar with its face, we first endured, then pitied, then embraced. It will be of no use for the doctors to turn against oatmeal now, for we like it.—*Boston Advertiser.*

ATHLETES IN THE ORIENT.

THE TRAINING WHICH A CHINESE GYMNAST UNDERGOES.

How Mongolian Athletes Are Classified—Peculiar Exercises by Which they Develop their Muscles.

A New York Chinaman says in the *Clipper*, that the almond-eyed Mongolian enjoys athletics as much as his more or less civilized brother in the *Occident*, only he enjoys it afar off. All Chinese athletes are paid, and well paid. They constitute a class among themselves, have a trades-union with iron-clad by-laws, and, like a European prima-donna, effect to own the universe.

They may be classified into wrestlers, archers, acrobats, cannon-ball performers and runners. Boxers, jumpers, fencers, oarsmen, bicyclists and six-day pedestrians are unknown.

Athletic training is the same for all classes, but differs widely from that which obtains with us. Drinking is prohibited—i. e., of all alcoholic fluids. The use of tobacco is either not allowed or is restricted to five cigarettes or two pipes a day. Opium may be indulged in at the rate of a quarter ounce a day. In diet the chief staple is rice. Of this the hungry aspirant for fame may use as much as he pleases. Some eat five pounds of rice in twenty-four hours. Meats are used as flavors, and not as food. Light vegetables are sparingly employed. Fruits are also used. The bill-of-fare of an athlete in training is as follows: Breakfast—1 quart tea, 1lb. rice, 2 sardines, 1 orange; dinner—3 pints tea, 3lb. rice, ½lb. chicken, ½lb. duck, ½lb. macaroni; lunch—1 pint tea, 1lb. rice, ½lb. perfumed pork, ½lb. vegetables; supper—1 quart tea, 1½lb. rice, ½lb. beef, ½lb. pork, 1lb. vegetables, ½lb. sweetmeats. No milk, butter, sugar, veal, lamb, mutton, fat pork, cabbage, goose, ham or bacon is allowed. In drinks, water is considered bad. Tea, lemonade, orangeade, cocoa, coffee and cider make up the list of permissible drinks.

In training, the athlete takes natural methods, and never resorts to medicine. Cathartics and aperients are absolutely tabooed. In case of debility a tonic corresponding to calisaya or cocoa is prescribed.

This diet and treatment may seem light; yet upon it a thousand professionals in Japan and China display a nerve and muscle that will equal that exhibited here by our best men.

Training is more regular, or rather systematic, in China than in America. The professional there does not train for three months, pass through his contest and then spree for the remainder of the season. He aims to be in condition all the time, but he utilizes the law of inertia whereby a man once in good form remains so for a long time, with but little trouble and with less effort. He rises at about 7 A. M., sponges off, rubs down, dresses and eats breakfast. A half hour for digestion passes, and then follows exercises for three hours. Most of these resemble our own. Swimming, running, jumping, football, handball, clubs, swings and trapeze are the same with both races. Odd exercises are: First, butting against a hard mattress or a pine board. This is supposed to harden the scalp and strengthen the neck muscles. Second, breathing through a number of towels or cloths tied over the mouth and nose. This probably increases the strength of the respiratory muscles. A man who can breathe through a dozen cloths is regarded exactly as one who can blow 420 on a 450 lung-tester. Third, leg-lifting. The athlete, standing upright, attaches a weight to the ankle by a cord, and then raises the foot until it touches the back part of the thigh. This is repeated fifty or 100 times, and in cases of what we call "heavies" the weight is gradually increased. The result is a remarkable increase in the size and strength of the thigh and waist muscles. Wong-Ha-Hee, an acrobat of Pekin, lying on his back with his legs raised over his head, lifts with each foot a full-grown man and throws the pair seven feet in the air. Another common trick is to tie the ankles together with a stout cord or rope, and then, by suddenly rising one leg, to snap the ligament asunder. A similar exercise is weighting the feet with sandbags and then running, walking or jumping. This is done to develop the calves. Fifth, abdominal training. This is chiefly effected by placing weights upon the stomach of the acrobat as he lies flat, and having him throw it off by a spasmodic effort of the stomach-walls. After a year's exercise the abdominal muscles become wonderfully developed, so that the athlete can safely sustain weights of a thousand pounds or more upon his waist.

Athletes in China are well paid, according to the Chinese scale. Socially, they have little or no position, and are classed with tailors and coolies, which in New York would be with street-sweepers.

Sailors' Strange Costumes.

"Talk about strange costumes," said the mate of a steamship to a New York *Tribune* reporter recently; "the way some of the crew of a deep water vessel will get themselves up occasionally is a caution. I remember once in my younger days, when I was before the mast on the ship Colby, bound round the Horn, that there was an old salt named 'Bill' Rice, who considered himself what would be called a nautical duck in these days. He had been on a ship running from Liverpool out to the African coast before joining the Colby, and an Englishman who had gone out as a passenger in her had given him on leaving the ship an old dress coat, a striped waistcoat, a stove-pipe hat, and a pair of 'loud' checked trousers. 'Bill' considered this outfit the acme of fashionable attire, and every Sunday when he took his trick at the wheel he would rig himself out in the 'duds,' stovepipe hat included, and stand up there as proud as a peacock and as solemn as an owl. It was the most comical sight I ever saw, the effect being heightened by the fact that the clothes did not fit, and the hat was a size too large.

"Once when I was on a Rio steamer we shipped a man whose entire outfit consisted of a pair of rubber boots and a pair of dilapidated trousers, a bright red flannel shirt, and a white helmet hat. He looked like a disconcerted rainbow as he moved about the decks, and the passengers were never tired of watching the white helmet and the red shirt. You have, of course, heard the story of the landsman who shipped before the mast, and, fearing rain, took an umbrella with him? Never heard it? Well, I don't vouch for its accuracy, but the story goes that when the mate called all hands to shorten sail one rainy day, the landsman turned out wearing a rubber coat and carrying his umbrella. The captain saw it from the quarter deck, and, running forward with a howl of rage, came down with his whole weight on the umbrella, crushed it into a shapeless mass, and threw it overboard, after which he chased the terrified landsman up the rigging with a belaying pin.

A Minnesota farmer states that he can "keep one stove going" during six months with the sunflower stalks produced on an acre of land. The seed produced and fed to fowls pays for all the work of cultivation. He burns all the smaller heads with the stalks, which are cut in the fall to the required length.

A smooth sea can never make a skillful mariner; neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify for usefulness and happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, arouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The Arab compels his horse to feed from the ground in order to maintain the curve of the backbone.

A Corean woman has no name. She is always somebody's daughter, sister, wife, mother. Their individual existence is not recognized even by name.

The most universally diffused organism in nature, the least size with which we are definitely acquainted, is so small that 50,000,000 of them could lie together in 1-100 square inch.

The word dynamite comes from a Greek word meaning power. The explosive is composed of nitro-glycerine mixed with pulverized silica or infusorial earth, in the proportion of three parts of the former to one part of the latter.

A steer was recently sold in Cincinnati weighing 4,250 pounds. The animal was raised near Decatur, Ind., is of fine form, perfectly developed, six feet four inches high, girths twelve feet, and measures twelve feet in length. It is six years old, a beautiful roan and in perfect health.

A monster elm, recently felled in Langdon, R. I., was 100 feet high, and sixteen feet in circumference two feet from the ground. At sixty feet from the ground six limbs branched out, each measuring six feet in circumference. A section of the trunk twelve feet long required nine yoke of oxen to draw it.

The Siamese make wedding presents, but they never give an odd number of articles, for the reason, they say, that one cannot stand without a partner, three means enmity, and five sickness. On the other hand, two signifies "strong and welcome," four "laughter," six "binding together by love," and eight, "we resemble each other in likes and dispositions."

Even as late as the time of Henry VIII., all foreign artificers were prohibited from working in England. The Saxons are said to have sold into slavery a stranger who had no patron. By a law of many German tribes, if a stranger had resided twelve months a district he was safe: if he was a guest of a member of the tribe, the host after three nights became responsible for him. The proverb was, "Two nights a guest, the third night a servant." In Gaul, among the Keltic tribes, the stranger was equally held as one outside the community, and unable to own the property of a warrior.

On Cape Cod and in many other districts along the New England coast it is firmly believed that a sick man cannot die until the ebb tide begins to run. Watchers by beds of sickness anxiously note the change of the tides and if the patient lives until the flood begins to set in again he will live until the next ebb. The most intelligent and best educated people born and brought up on the New England coast are not entirely free from this superstition, and to them there is a weird meaning in the words of Dickens in describing the death of Barkis: "And it being high water, he went out with the tide."

A Dramatic Scene.

Ben: Perley Poore, in the Boston *Budget*, thus narrates a dramatic incident in Congress during the exciting times which preceded the war of 61-65:

Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, Mr. Burlingame's intimate friend, attracted a large audience to the House of Representatives on the 7th of February, 1861. He was one of the youngest representatives, theatrical and demonstrative, and he regarded himself as the greatest orator in the capitol. While he was speaking, a gust of wind swept over the capitol, and the fierce wrath of the elements made itself heard above the clear tones of his voice. Suddenly a great crash was heard overhead, and the crowded galleries started with apprehension. It was feared that the roof of the House was about to blow off, and many rushed out of the hall. In a moment it was announced that a derrick had fallen, and the scared people came back again. It was a tempestuous scene for an hour or two. The air grew dark, and the gas was lighted overhead, while the loud roar of the tempest was heard, and the roof seemed to rock and tremble with the blast.

Toward night the fury of the wind became terrific. All through the streets was heard the banging of shutters, the sweep of the wild wind, and the shaking of frail awning posts and trees. The national flag, which was flung to the breeze from the top of the Washington monument, was torn from the staff and sent flying. All over the city, from hotel roofs and public buildings, and wherever the national colors were unfurled, they were torn in shreds by the fury of the wind, and a more general distribution of the star-spangled banner never was seen. Roofs were blown off, stables were shaken to pieces, chimneys were blown down, and so wide and general was the ruin of telegraph poles, that no wire was left working south of Washington.

The foot passengers in the streets had a hard time of it. In every direction you could see them buffeting the blast, struggling against the keen, cold, biting snow, or drifting along before the wind, blown in the desired direction with a momentum which was as unexpected as uncomfortable. Scores of hatless gentlemen were seen despairingly chasing their fugitive chapeaux up Pennsylvania avenue, and the little negro boys, whose native wool was proof against the gale, made small fortunes, in dimes and half dimes, by catching the truant tiles.

Why Bismarck Admired Fleury.

The stories that Bismarck likes best are those of men who have outwitted mobs. During the siege of Paris, while he was at Versailles, a pass was applied for by a relative of M. Cuvillier Fleury, the eminent critic and member of the French academy. The chancellor at once gave the pass, saying: "M. Fleury is an admirable man. I know a capital story about him." The story was this: M. Fleury, who had been a tutor to the Duc d'Aumale, was in 1848 private secretary to the Duchess of Orleans. When the revolutions of February broke out, a rabble invaded the Palais Royal, where the princess resided, and began smashing works of art, pictures, statuettes, and nicknacks. All the household was seized with panic except M. Fleury, who, throwing off his coat, smeared his face and hands with coal, caught up a poker and rushed among the mob, shouting: "Here, I'll show you where the best pictures are." So saying he plied his poker upon furniture of no value and, thus winning the confidence of the roughs, was able to lead them out of the royal apartments into the kitchen regions, where they spent their fury upon the contents of the larder and cellar. The sequel of this story is very droll, and Bismarck relates it with great relish. A few days after he had saved the Palais Royal, M. Fleury was recognized in the street as the Duchess of Orleans' secretary and mobbed. He was being somewhat roughly hustled, when a hulking water-carrier elbowed his way through the throng and roared: "Let that man be! He is one of the right sort. He led us to the pillage of the Palais Royal the other day!"—*Rochester Democrat.*

A Village Moved.

By the recent Spanish earthquakes, a village in Grenada has been moved bodily some sixty feet in a northward direction, a deep semi-circular crevasse appearing on its former site. The course of the little river near which the village stood has been blocked up, and a lake is being formed. Many of the sulphur springs with which the region abounds suddenly ceased flowing, but reappeared a day or two after in a state of unusual heat, indicative, no doubt, of the character of the force at work below.

A Bass Invention of Modern Times.

All nations seem to have possessed drums of various kinds, but always of a comparatively small size. It remained for modern nations to produce the gigantic specimens which are to be found in our orchestras. None of those who have attended great musical festivals, such as the Boston Peace jubilee or the Handel festival at London, will fail to remember the huge instruments which added their deep, rolling thunder to the mighty mass of tone there heard. Such drums were never dreamt of by the ancients. The necessity for having portable instruments would have excluded them from use, even if their presence had been thought desirable.—*Musical Herald.*

Perfume From the Acacal.

In the manufacture of perfume, the acacia is the favorite flower with the New Orleans makers. It grows wild, is inexhaustible, costs nothing, and give results more nearly approaching the delicacy of the violet perfume than that created from any other flower, except, of course, the violet itself, which is considerably more difficult to get in sufficient quantities, and which is expensive, comparatively. In extracting or distilling the scents the flowers are laid in layers of grease, and it becomes necessary in producing the finer perfumes to change them as often as twenty times, and twenty-four hours being given to each installment. The flowers are placed in the grease in a perfectly dry condition, and gathered after the dew is dried.

The average earnings of the 4,500 compositors in Paris are thirteen cents an hour.

The Weather.

Lieut. Charles W. McKim, Portland, Ky., states: "For twenty years I suffered with rheumatism. During the bad weather my suffering was terrible. I was about to give up. Some one suggested the application of St. Jacobs Oil. I tried it and its relief was rapid. In half an hour I could stand up. I no longer suffer with the pains."

Canton, China, with a population of 1,500,000, does not publish a newspaper of any kind.

It Astonished the Public

to hear of the resignation of Dr. Pierce as a Congressman to devote himself solely to his labors as a physician. It was because his true constituency were the sick and afflicted everywhere. They will find Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consumption, bronchitis, cough, heart disease, fever and ague, intermittent fever, hiccup, neuralgia, goitre or thick neck, and ill diseases of the blood are cured by this world-renowned medicine. Its properties are wonderful, its action magical. By druggists.

In certain portions of West Africa the natives eat all enemies taken in war.

"Say, why is everything
Either at sixes or at sevens?"
Probably, my dear nervous sister, because you are suffering from some of the disorders peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging-down" feeling, the back-ache, you are debilitated, you have pains of various kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and be cured. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

A WEATHER prophet—The gain of the coal dealer.

The Worst Urethral Strictures
speedily cured by our new radical methods. Pamphlet, references and terms, two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HUSBANDS gamble away their wives in Siam.

After using all the humbug liniments and salves with sure failure, go and get of your druggist a *Hop Plaster*. The strongest and best porous plaster ever made. Vastly superior to all other external remedies. The complete pain-allaying virtues of fresh Hops combined with strengthening Gums and Burgundy Pitch. 25c.

"Buchu Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of bladder. $1. Druggists.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

Frazer Axle Grease.
There is no need of being imposed on if you will insist on having the Frazer Brand of Axle Grease. One greasing will last two weeks.

"Rough on Rats.
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Drgts.

A Beautiful Head of Hair,
long, silken in texture, rich chestnut brown, reaching to the ground; such are the effects of the justly celebrated and widely known Carboline, the prime of all Hair Restorers.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

BETWEEN three and four thousand h s die every week in London.

Important.
When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage, express age and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot.
Gentlemen or families can obtain elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of only one dollar, and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

THERE are 347 female blacksmiths in England.

RED STAR
TRADE RED STAR MARK
COUGH CURE
Absolutely
Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.
PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

FIFTY years ago the average weight of beef cattle was 800 pounds, and now it is 1,400.

After Diphtheria

The system is left weak and overcome by general debility, and anæmia or lack of blood is apt to persist for some time. A reliable medicine to act as a tonic and to vitalize and enrich the blood is very much needed, and for this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It has just the elements of richness and strength required to bring back robust health.

"Diphtheria left me in very bad condition, suffering particularly from indigestion and lameness in the stomach. At times I could not stand up nor take a long breath. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me so much good that I am glad to testify to its superior efficacy."
—MRS. E. E. MACOMBER, Charlestown, Mass.

J. H. Burgess, North Middleboro, Mass., had seven children sick with diphtheria. They all pulled through, but in bad condition, as their systems seemed poisoned by the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla restored the whole seven to perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste & Smell. A quick & positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER 50 cents at Druggists. 60 cents by mail registered. Send for circular. Sample by mail 10 cts.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

THIS PLASTER
Acts directly upon the muscles and the nerves of the back, the seat of all pain.
FOR ALL
Lung Troubles, whether local or deeply seated this plaster will be found to give instant relief by applying between the shoulder blades.
SHARP
For Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side and Back Ache, they are a certain and speedy cure.
PAINS.
Sold by Druggists for 25 cents, or five for $1. Mailed on receipt of price by Smith, Doolittle & Smith, General Agents, Boston.

WE WANT 1000 BOOK AGENTS
for the new book THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG
OUR WILD INDIANS
By Gen. DODGE and Gen. SHERMAN. The fastest selling book out. Indorsed by Pres't Arthur, Gen's Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and thousands of Ministers, Congressmen, Editors, etc., as "*The Best and Finest Illustrated Indian Book Ever Published.*" It takes like wildfire, and sells 10 to 20 a day. 92-75,000 sold. Its *Great Authorship* and *Solid Merit* make it *the booming book for Agents*. Circular, Specimen Pages, and extra terms to Agents, 50
A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above diseases; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

TO LADIES.—Answering numerous inquiries, Dr. DAUCHY would again state that his Belladonna Compound is NOT guaranteed to enlarge and DEVELOP the BUST unless the lady using this means is between the ages of 17 and 37 years. Experience has shown that at other ages success is not assured. Prices as formerly, $1.00, may be secure from Correspondent. Dr. LEONARD DAUCHY, Sandusky, O.

216 New Scrap Pictures 10c. BOOK CO., Nassau, N.Y.

THE OPIUM-HABIT
EASILY CURED. ADVICE FREE.
Dr. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wis.

BRUCELINE!